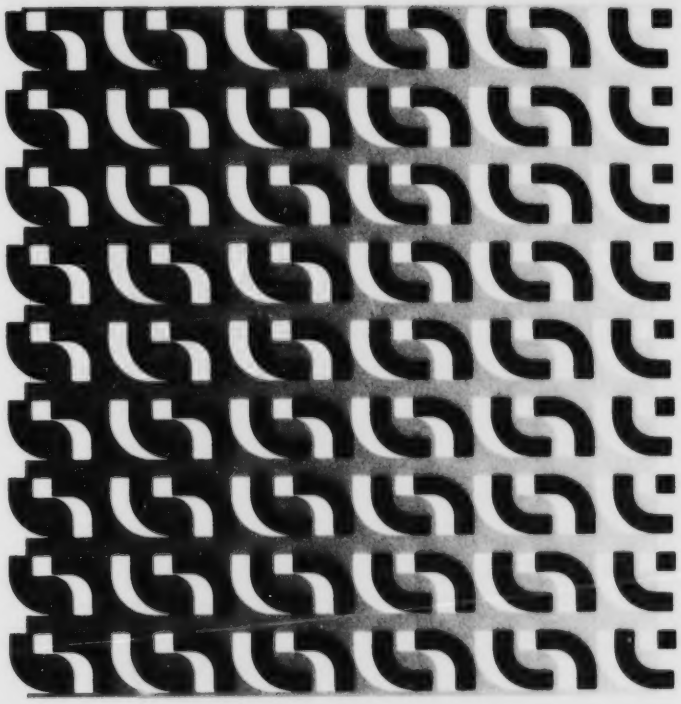

Community Profile

Chicoutimi

Province of Quebec

Employment and Immigration Canada
Emploi et Immigration Canada

88-01217/

COMMUNITY PROFILE

CHICOUTIMI

ECONOMIC SERVICES BRANCH
CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION
QUEBEC REGION
JULY 1985

(Aussi disponible en
français sur demande)

In this document, the masculine generally refers to persons of both sexes. In certain cases, however, reference is specifically made to one sex.

Employment and Immigration Canada should be credited when reproducing or quoting any part of this document.

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FOREWORD

This document is a profile of the Chicoutimi community, which for the purposes of this study has been defined as the city of Chicoutimi and nearby localities.

The primary goal of the profile is to provide those involved in industrial development with as comprehensive and objective a picture as possible of the basic characteristics of the community.

The territorial scope of the study was determined by the fact that the community's geographic and socio-economic features are such that they form an integrated whole for the purposes of labour market analysis.

Data and information for the profile were gathered and analysed in part by Marc Gagnon and Claude Lapointe, working under the supervision of the Saguenay-Lake St John Region Economist, Gilles Provost, who wrote up the final version of the profile. Thérèse Carle, of the CEIC Regional Office, was in charge of co-ordinating the entire exercise for the Quebec Region.

We wish to thank all those who were kind enough to provide us with the data and information we needed to complete the profile.

Gilles Provost
Economiste

INTRODUCTION

This profile covers all the localities in the Chicoutimi community, the most populated community in Administrative Region 02.

The city of Chicoutimi, the largest urban centre in the community, is the socio-economic hub of the Saguenay-Lake St Jean region.

However, the community's overall vitality depends in large measure on the health of the major industries in Administrative Region 02.

This profile begins by describing the geographic location and limits of the Chicoutimi community; subsequent chapters deal with climate, population, work force, transportation and communications facilities, industrial space and range of services available. The community's industrial structure is also outlined.

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1- DESCRIPTION

The Chicoutimi community is located in Administrative Region 02, Saguenay-Lake St John. At the time of the 1981 census, the community consisted of eight localities and had a population of 74,967, or 24.9% of the total population of the Saguenay-Lake St John region. Average population density was 13.37 inhabitants per square kilometre in the community as a whole and 407.4 in the city of Chicoutimi.

The only city in the community, Chicoutimi itself is the nerve centre of the entire Saguenay-Lake St John region owing to the community, educational, health care and administrative services concentrated there. The city generally exerts a dominant influence on the region's tertiary sector.

Map 1 situates Chicoutimi and its surrounding localities (listed below) in the Saguenay-Lake St John administrative region.

MUNICIPALITY	POSTAL CODE
Chicoutimi (city)	G7G, G7H, G7J
*Laterrière (village)	G0V 1K0
*Notre Dame de Laterrière (parish)	G0V 1K0
St David de Falardeau (und)	G0V 1C0
St Fulgence (und)	G0V 1S0
St Honoré (und)	G0V 1L0
St Rose du Nord (parish)	G0V 1T0
Tremblay (township)	G0V 1L0

Census division: Chicoutimi

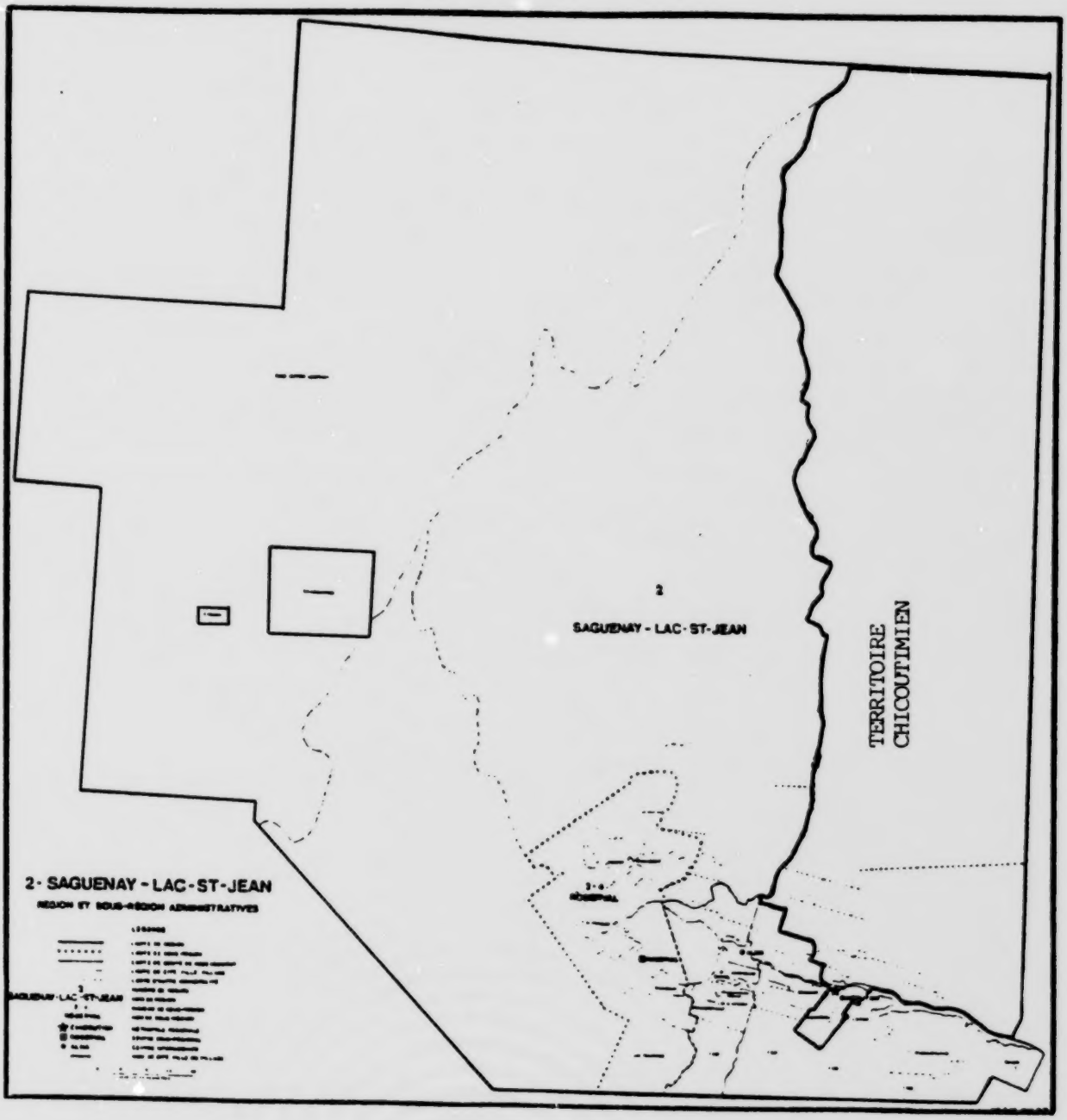
und: undesignated
*: amalgamated municipalities

Map 2 shows the boundaries of the Chicoutimi community.

MAP 1
THE CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY AND THE SAGUENAY-LAKE ST JOHN REGION

SOURCE: Quebec Planning and Development Office, L'Armature urbaine du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean.

MAP 2
THE CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY



SOURCE: Department of Industry and Commerce, Technical Services, March 1979.

2- GEOGRAPHY

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Saguenay-Lake St John region is located in northeast Quebec, with the St Lawrence and the North Shore to the east, the James Bay region to the north, Abitibi-Timiskaming to the west and the Quebec City region to the south (see Map 3). The region consists of three distinct areas: the Lake St John area in the west, the Saguenay in the east and the Chibougamou-Chapais area in the north.

The Chicoutimi community lies in the middle of the Saguenay area and is delimited by the communities of La Baie to the east, Jonquière and Dolbeau to the west, Chibougamau to the north and Laurentides Park to the south. The community covers an area of 5,662 square kilometres.

The choice of this northly location for settlement was greatly influenced by the natural advantages offered by the Saguenay River, a major tributary of the St Lawrence. Indeed, the river proved to be a key factor in the region's economic development: while the geographic barriers ringing the region worked against expansion and trade, the Saguenay River provided a gateway to the other regions of the province, constituted a major drawing card in attracting large industries and facilitated access to outside markets.

The community is trapezoidal in shape and is located at approximately 48°6' north latitude and 71°4' west longitude.

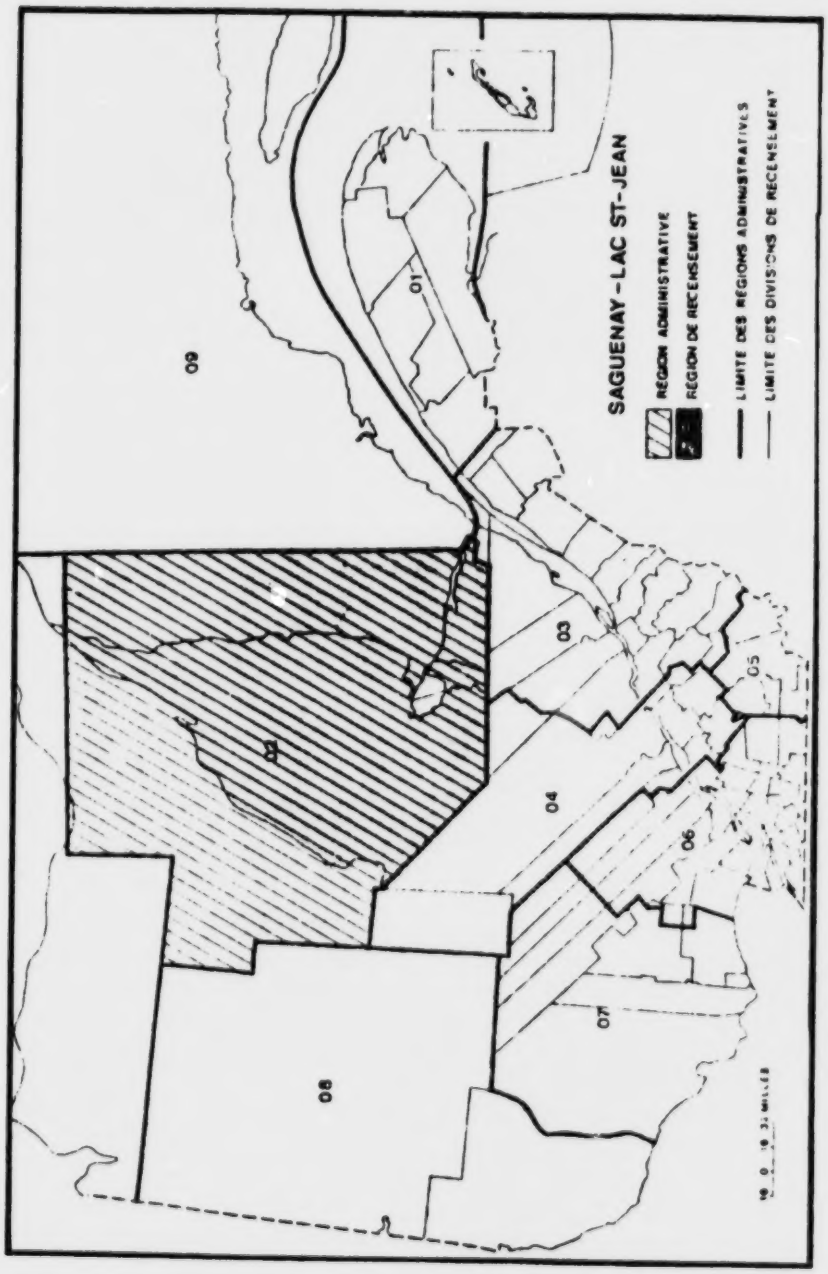
2.2 DISTANCE BY ROAD FROM MAJOR URBAN CENTRES

From Chicoutimi to:

CITY	KILOMETRES	MILES
Quebec City	211	131
Montreal	474	288
Ottawa	660	420
Toronto	1,000	621
Halifax	1,086	675
Boston	843	524
New York	1,025	649

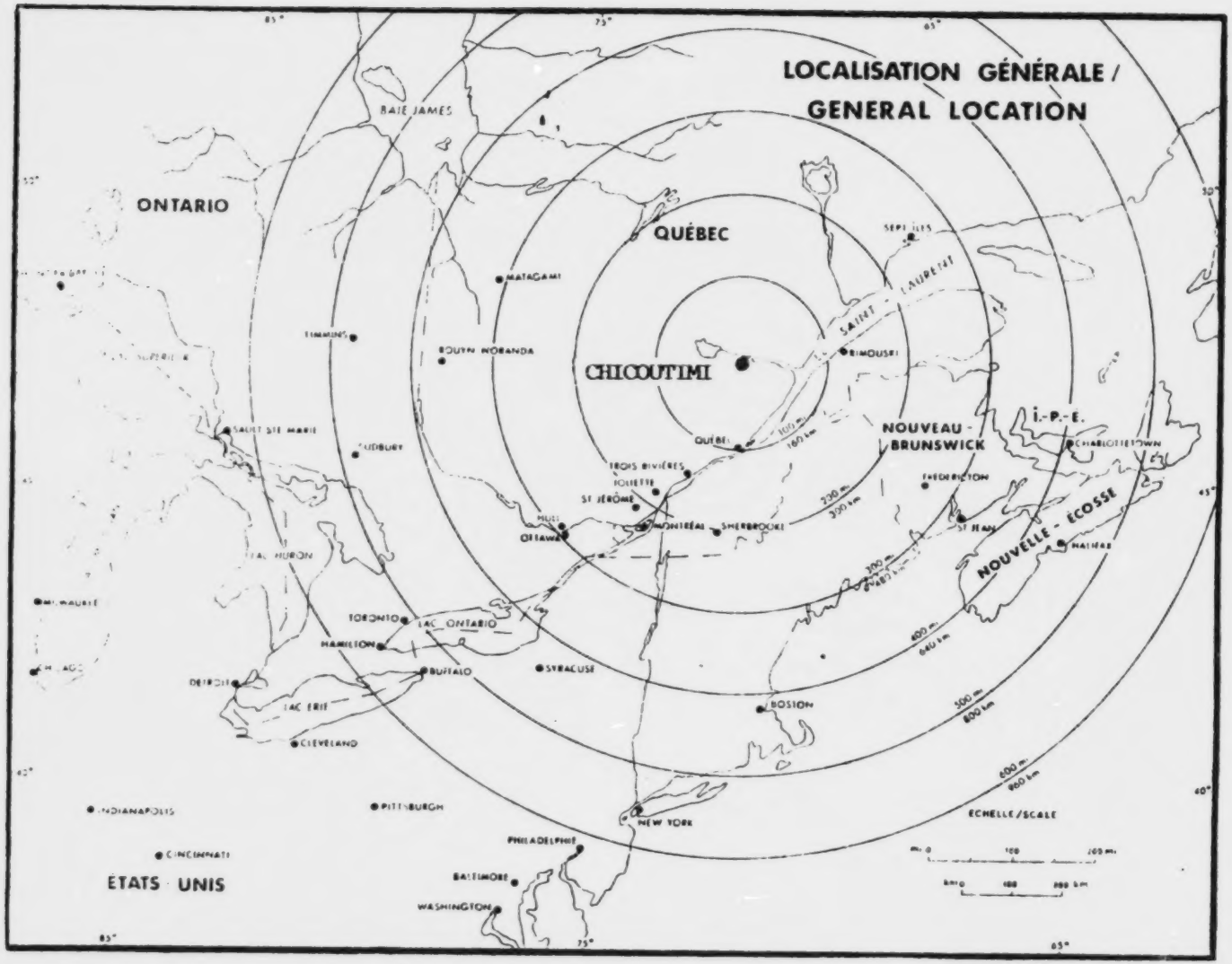
Map 4 shows the location of Chicoutimi in relation to these cities.

MAP 3
SAGUENAY-LAKE ST JOHN
AND THE OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF QUEBEC



SOURCE: Quebec Planning and Development Office, Profil Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean, Région 02.

MAP 4
DISTANCE FROM CHICOUTIMI TO MAJOR URBAN CENTRES



SOURCE: Quebec Planning and Development Office, Regional Studies, 1974.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY (1)

The Chicoutimi region forms part of the Canadian Shield and lies at an altitude ranging from 300 metres to 990 metres above sea level.

The Saguenay area, which includes the Chicoutimi community, resembles a deep fault cutting across the Canadian Shield for a distance of 104 kilometres. Of fairly recent formation, the fault is actually a fiord that has very remarkable topographical features.

The Chicoutimi community consists of a narrow plain running along the Saguenay River and surrounded on all sides by the mountains of the Laurentian Highlands. The area's geological make-up includes Precambrian rock, from Lake Kenogami to the Saguenay River, terraces and rocky crags, from the middle of the Jonquière area to Ha! Ha! Bay, and a plateau of Precambrian crystalline rock with a few terraces in the north, from the estuary of the Saguenay to Ha! Ha! Bay.

As little as 10% of the community is used as farm land, with the remainder consisting of rich forests harvested by the logging industry.

The Saguenay River provides a sea link to the major industrial centres. Originally, the river seems to have been a drainage channel for run-off water from the Lake St John glacier. It is affected by significant tidal changes, and the water is salty as far upstream as St Fulgence. The depth of the river varies considerably, with differences reaching as much as 213 metres (700 feet). In contrast to the usual process of erosion, the upper section of the river, between Cape Est and Cape Trinité, is generally deeper than the lower section. The river varies very little in breadth, though narrowing slightly at certain spots. At its mouth, the river has a flow of 53,000 cubic feet per second.

This navigable waterway has played a key role in the development of the Chicoutimi community and is one of the region's chief tourist attractions.

Within the limits of the community, the river has four large tributaries: two on its north shore, the Valin and the St Marguerite, and two on the south shore, the Chicoutimi and the Moulin.

Several other rivers flow through the community: the Betsiamites, the Shipshaw, the Peribonka, the Manouane, the À Mars, the Eternité, the Anse St John and the Ha! Ha!

(1) Department of Industry and Commerce, Regional Studies Branch, Agglomération urbaine du Haut-Saguenay, p. 16.

Many lakes dot the community. The larger ones are the Pletipi, Pepmuacan, Manouane, Ha! Ha!, Brébeuf, Otis, Eternité, Onatchiway, Poulin de Courval and Claire.

2.4 CLIMATE

The mountains surrounding the community and the rivers running through it have a definite effect on the local climate. The community has four distinct seasons. Summer is short and hot, with an average temperature of 19.1°C, while winter is long and harsh, with an average temperature of -14.6°C. Agriculture Canada ranks the community as a 3b zone on its hardiness scale. Hardiness is a measure of a plant's capacity to withstand the typical climate of a region (0 is a polar climate, while 9a is a torrid climate).

TABLE 1
CLIMATE
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

Temperature	January	April	July	October
Monthly average	-14.6°C	3.5°C	19.1°C	6.5°C
Average low	-19.5°C	-1.9°C	13.5°C	2.5°C
Average high	-9.7°C	8.1°C	24.5°C	10.3°C
Precipitation				
Average annual rainfall (mm)			600.1	
Average annual snowfall (cm)			275.9	
Sunshine				
Average annual hours of sunshine			1,817	
Frost-free period				
Frost-free days (May 20 to September 29)			131	
Degree-days				
Number of heating degree-days (below 18°C)			5,434	
Number of growing degree-days (above 5°C)			1,665.2	

SOURCE: Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, Canadian Normals, volumes 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

3- TRANSPORT

The Chicoutimi community is located far from the major Canadian and US industrial centres. This distance is a serious handicap to the region's economic and social development, and so the variety and efficiency of different means of transport are of key importance.

3.1 ROADS

Route 175, linking Chicoutimi and Quebec City, is the main access road to the region.

The region itself has a reasonably well-developed network of roads: Highway 170 runs from Lake St John to St Simeon, on the St Lawrence, and links the main centres in the Saguenay: La Baie, Chicoutimi and Jonquière. Route 172 leads to the North Shore.

At present, an initial section of Highway 70 runs from Chicoutimi to Jonquière; the highway should be completed in the next few years and will link Alma with La Baie.

Roads 170/169/155 lead from Chicoutimi, through St Bruno, Chambord and La Tuque, to Trois-Rivières. Chibougamau can be reached by taking roads 170/169/167 through Chicoutimi, St Bruno and St Félicien.

MAIN ROADS

175	to Quebec City
172	to Alma or Tadoussac
170	to Alma or St Siméon
138	to Baie St Paul
372	to Jonquière and La Baie, (Saguenay Blvd)
170	(highway) to Jonquière
70	(highway) to Jonquière (to be extended)

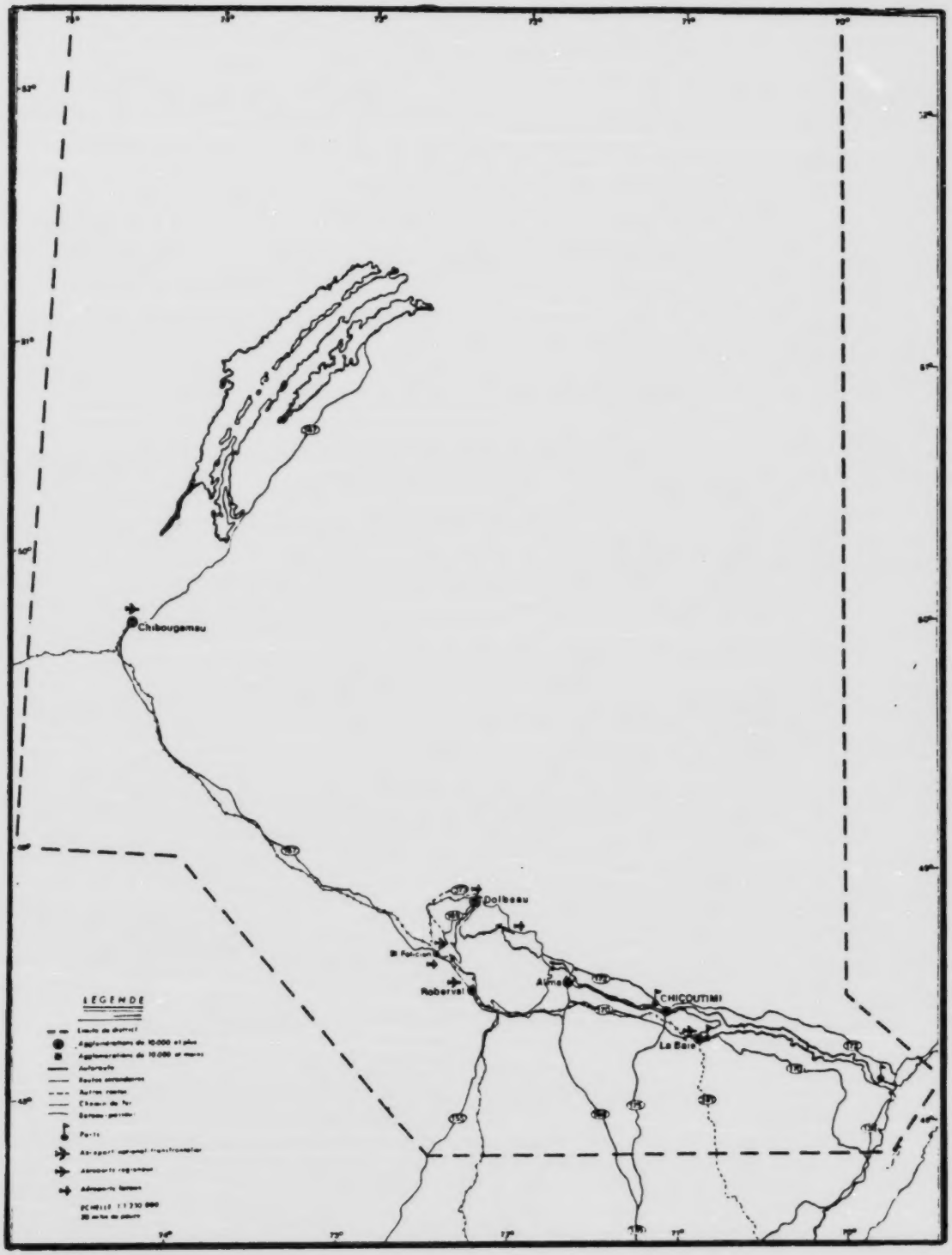
3.1.1 Bus Transportation

Several companies provide bus transportation in the Chicoutimi community.

The Saguenay Intermunicipal Transport Corporation (CITS) provides daily, weekday service in Chicoutimi, Jonquière and La Baie only, according to a fixed schedule. There is no service on Saturdays or Sundays.

Intercity bus transportation is operated by Autocars Jasmin, which provides service to the main centres in the Lake St John and Tadoussac regions, and by Voyageur Inc, which offers daily departures for the main cities in Quebec.

MAP 5
ROADS
CHICOUTIMI AND OTHER REGIONAL CENTRES



SOURCE: Communications Canada, Socio-economic profile.

A number of private carriers, such as Les Autobus Laterrière, also serve the municipalities in the Chicoutimi area. Some of these companies specialize in busing school children or workers. A transportation service for handicapped persons is also operated in the community.

3.1.2 Trucking

Over 100 trucking companies operate in the Chicoutimi community. They offer moving, leasing, freight transport, bulk transport and related services.

Most freight transport services are provided by carriers with regional or provincial operations having their head office outside the region. Four major carriers are listed below:

COMPANY NAME	HEAD OFFICE	TRUCKING UNITS
Hamel Transport	St Felicien	75 trucks, 74 trailers
Brazeau Transport	Jonquière	27 trucks, 55 trailers
Harvey Transport	Alma	84 trucks, 162 trailers
Chicoutimi Transport	Chicoutimi	5 trucks, 26 trailers

3.2 SHIPPING

3.2.1 Port Facilities

Chicoutimi is a port city; however, the Saguenay-Lake St John region is chiefly served by the port of Port Alfred, 21 kilometres from Chicoutimi, and by the port of Grande Anse, 7 kilometres away. Both ports lie on the Saguenay River.

Port Facilities in Chicoutimi (Pointe à l'Islet)

The port of Chicoutimi, though smaller than that at Port Alfred, plays an important role in the economy of the Saguenay-Lake St John region. The main activity at the port is the receiving of petroleum products.

The harbour installations are the property of Ports Canada, while the storage tanks belong to oil companies.

Property and operations	:	Ports Canada
Depth	:	25.6 metres at low tide
Length	:	610 metres
Number of wharves	:	One
Navigable season	:	April 15 to December 1 (8 months)

Services : Railway line
Containers
Storage facilities
Sheds (22,000 square feet)

Port Facilities in Port Alfred

Property and operations: Alcam Smelters and Chemicals Ltd

WHARVES:

Powell Wharf

Length:	South side	: 346.6 metres with a depth of 10 metres at low tide
	North side	: 146.6 metres with a depth of 11.9 metres at low tide
	East side	: 65.5 metres with a depth of 11.0 metres at low tide
Storage shed		: 304.8 metres by 15.2 metres
Crane capacity		: Two 5-tonne variable-reach cranes on the wharf apron

Duncan Wharf

Length		: 385.5 metres
Depth		: 11.8 metres
Crane capacity		: 1,000 tonnes per hour (bauxite) 600 tonnes per hour (alumina)
Navigable season		: 12 months
Tides		: Range of 2.1 metres to 6.7 metres, with average of 4.3 metres
Railway		: Roberval Saguenay (dockside service)
Transit sheds		: 44,361 square metres
Oil tanks		: Holding capacity of 550,000 barrels
Tugs:	Grande Baie	: dual-propeller Voith-Schneider tug (2400 hp)
	Alexis Simard	: dual-propeller Voith-Schneider tug (3000 hp)
Distance from Port of Quebec		: 209.2 kilometres

Port Facilities in Grande Anse

The port facilities in Grande Anse will provide the following services:

Storage facilities
Railway (P)
Container (P)

(P): project

Depth	:	harbour depth of 55 metres
Length	:	285 metres
Navigable season	:	12 months
Scheduled opening	:	Spring 1986

3.2.2 Recreational Boating

The region's many rivers and lakes and good facilities provide excellent opportunities for recreational boating.

The Saguenay River is a prime spot for boaters, and a number of organizations have facilities along the river: the Chicoutimi Yacht Club has a dock with a depth of 20 feet; the Saguenay Nautical Club (17 feet deep); and the Saguenay Yacht Club (5 feet deep).

Boaters who travel down the Saguenay to the St Lawrence enjoy splendid scenery. Daily cruises on the Marjolaine II are run on the river during the summer. The river is also the site of the annual Saguenay Regatta.

Almost all the lakes and rivers in the community are suitable for water sports.

3.3 RAILWAYS

3.3.1 Passenger Service

Via Rail Canada Inc is responsible for providing rail passenger service between Chicoutimi and the Montreal area. The Crown corporation's service is not a favorite with the Saguenay-Lake St John population, however, chiefly because of the length of the trip (nine hours). The corporation has a sales office in Chicoutimi and offers three departures a week for Montreal (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays).

3.3.2 Freight Service

Rail transport centres principally on freight service, which is provided by two companies: Canadian National and Roberval Saguenay. The pulp and paper industry and the aluminium industry use the railway for shipping pulp, newspaper, alumina, raw materials and lumber.

Canadian National provides virtually all freight and express services in the Saguenay-Lake St John region as well as rail links with the major cities in Canada and the United States.

Roberval Saguenay, a subsidiary of Alcan, deals exclusively with transporting freight for certain local industries. It connects Chicoutimi, Jonquière and Alma with the port of Port Alfred, the main maritime port in the Saguenay-Lake St John region.

3.4 AIRPORTS

The Chicoutimi community has a variety of airport facilities and offers a wide range of air transport services. Bagotville Regional Airport, approximately 10 kilometres from Chicoutimi, is the hub of air transport in the Saguenay-Lake St John region.

3.4.1 St Honoré Airport

St Honoré Airport lies some 16 kilometres north of Chicoutimi. It is a base of operations and a servicing and maintenance centre for passenger and cargo air carriers serving the Chicoutimi-Jonquière area as well as for the flying school of the Chicoutimi CEGEP, a community college that trains student pilots from all over Quebec.

The airport is also an important base for insecticide-spraying aircraft and CL-215s, the government-operated planes employed for fighting forest fires. As well, it is used by the Quebec government and some private flying clubs. Some 75 aircrafts are based at the airport.

The airport has paved runways, runway lights and an air traffic control system. The advantages of the airport site are its location, topography, runway orientation, visibility and development possibilities.

Owner	:	Government of Quebec
Classification	:	Commercial
Number of runways	:	6
Length	:	1,280.2 metres (4,200 feet) and 1,828.8 metres (6,000 feet)
Width	:	45.7 metres (150 feet)

Carriers:

Arrosage aérien du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean

Services	:	Spraying and dusting
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight between 1,950 and 3,175 kg

Club d'Aviation du Saguenay Inc

Services	:	Training and recreational flying
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight of 1,950 kg

Chicoutimi CEGEP

Services	:	Pilot training
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight of 8,165 kg 2 helicopters 23 airplanes

Excel Air

Services	:	Cargo, international cargo
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight between 1,950 and 3,175 kg

Air Saguenay

Services	:	Cargo, inspection, reconnaissance, aerial advertising, aerial surveillance, international cargo
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight not exceeding 8,165 kg

Les Ailes du Lac Saint-Jean Inc

Services	:	Cargo
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight not exceeding 1,950 kg

3.4.2. Bagotville Regional Airport

Bagotville Regional Airport is first and foremost a military airport, operated by the Department of National Defence; 94% of the airport's activity is military traffic. The airport is also the hub of the Saguenay-Lake St John region for commercial air traffic, both passenger and cargo. Regular flights link Bagotville with Sept-Iles, Chibougamau, Quebec City and Montreal. The airport's runways are concrete or asphalt and are marked with approach and identification lights. The airport also has a weather service, which is essential for preparing flight plans.

Owner	:	Transport Canada and the Department of National Defence
Classification	:	Regional
Operator	:	Department of National Defence
Number of runways	:	Four Two measuring 3,048 m X 45.72 m Two measuring 1,828.8 m X 45.72 m

Carriers:

Quebecair

Services	:	Passengers, cargo, mail 23 flights per week from La Baie to Montreal 5 flights per week from La Baie to Quebec City
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight between 15,875 and 68,040 kg (35,000 and 150,000 lb)

Quebec Aviation

Services	:	Passengers, cargo, mail 20 flights per week from La Baie to Quebec City
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight between 1,950 and 8,165 kg (4,300 and 18,000 lb)

Nordair Metro

Services	:	15 flights per week from La Baie to Montreal 10 flights per week from La Baie to Quebec City via Montreal
Aircraft	:	Maximum weight of 24,820 kg (56,000 lb)

3.4.3 Seaplane Terminal

There is only one seaplane terminal in the Chicoutimi community. It is located in St David de Falardeau, on Lake Sebastien, and serves as an operations and minor-repairs base for Chicoutimi-Jonquière area carriers, chiefly Air Saguenay Inc.

Air Saguenay Inc does not operate the terminal year round; during the winter its offices are moved to Jonquière.

Bush piloting accounts for 95% of Air Saguenay's activity. The company has a fleet of 10 aircraft, none of which weighs over 8,165 kg (18,000 lb).

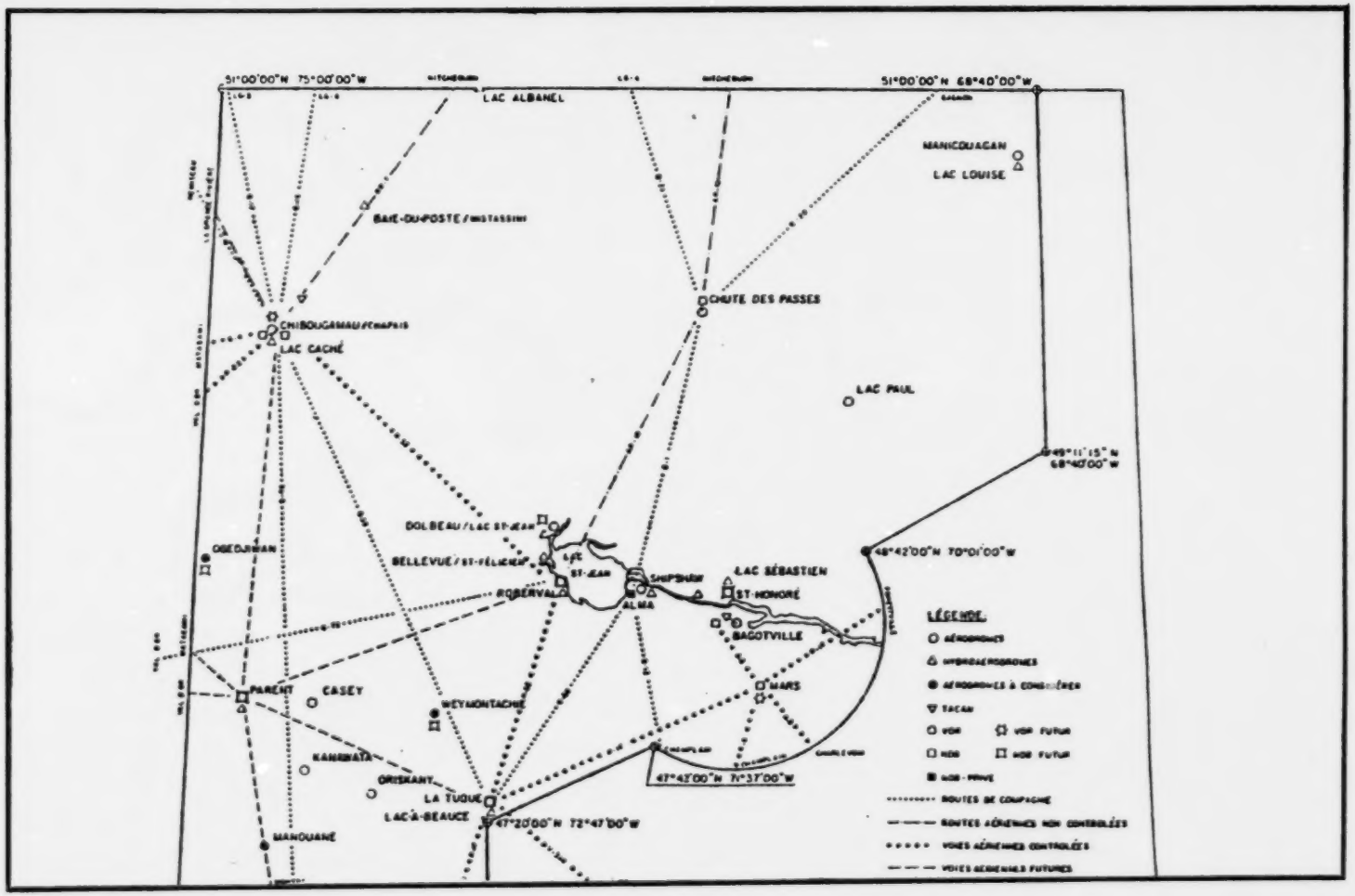
The company offers the following services:

cargo
inspection, reconnaissance, aerial advertising
aerial surveillance
daily passenger service

The Chicoutimi CEGEP pilot training school and the carrier Les Ailes du Lac Saint-Jean also use the seaplane terminal.

A number of other regional facilities offer transportation services to the community.

MAP 6
LOW-LEVEL AIRWAYS AND AIR ROUTES



SOURCE: Transport Canada, Civil Aviation Master Plan, Saguenay-Lake St John Region, May 1983.

4- COMMUNICATIONS

The Chicoutimi community is served by a highly developed communications network that is on a par with that elsewhere in Quebec. Service is provided by Bell Canada and CNCP Telecommunications.

4.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Bell Canada Enterprises, an acknowledged leader in the field of residential and business telephone service, offers a broad range of specialized telecommunications services, including Centrex, long-distance calling, data and image transmission, radiotelephone and teleconferencing, as well as mobile and maritime services.

The CNCP telecommunications network is specialized in the area of telegram and cablegram transmission. It also offers telex, data transcription, teletype and related services.

4.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO

Tables 2 and 3 list the radio and television stations that broadcast from the community or can be received there.

TABLE 2
RADIO STATIONS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984

CALL SIGN	LANGUAGE	BROADCASTING FROM	FREQUENCY	POWER (WATTS)
FM STATIONS				
CBJ FM	English	Montreal	120.9 MHz	50,000 W
CJAB FM	French	Chicoutimi	96.7 MHz	47,000 W
CHOC FM	French	Jonquière	92.5 MHz	3,500 W
AM STATIONS				
CBJ	French	Chicoutimi	1,580 KHz	50,000 W
CJMT	French	Chicoutimi	1,420 KHz	10,000 W
CKRS	French	Jonquière	590 KHz	10,000 W
CFGT	French	Alma	1,270 KHz	10,000 W
CHRL	French	Roberval	910 KHz	10,000 W

TABLE 3
TELEVISION STATIONS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984

CALL SIGN	LANGUAGE	AFFILIATION	POWER (WATTS) AUDIO	VIDEO
CJPM-TV Chicoutimi	French	Telemedia	52,000 W	100,000 W
CKRS-TV Jonquière	French	CBC	21,000 W	42,000 W
CIVV-TV Montreal	French	Radio Quebec	325,000 W	

4.3 CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE

Cable television service is offered to the community by TELESAG INC. At present, service is available only in the city of Chicoutimi. It offers subscribers access to 2 radio stations (Rivière du Loup and Much Music) and 23 television channels, 6 of them in English (2 Canadian English channels and 4 US channels). Subscribers can also receive four pay-TV channels: Super Ecran, First Choice, Much Music and The Sports Network.

4.4 NEWSPAPERS

The main Quebec and Ontario newspapers as well as all major Canadian, American and European magazines are sold in the community's various retail outlets.

Local news is covered by a number of publications, including the daily Le Quotidien and the regional weeklies Progrès-Dimanche and Le Réveil. In addition, the Quebec City daily Le Journal de Québec devotes a certain amount of space to Saguenay-Lake St John news.

TABLE 4
CHICOUTIMI AREA NEWSPAPERS - 1984

TITLE	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION	CIRCULATION
Progrès-Dimanche	French	Weekly	56,000
Le Quotidien	French	Daily (6 dys/wk)	3,200
Le Réveil	French	Weekly	2,187

5- POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

This chapter outlines the chief characteristics of the population and labour force of the Chicoutimi community. Statistics Canada census data have been used for preparing the tables and figures. The last census was conducted in 1981. The data therefore do not reflect any population or labour market changes that may have occurred over the last few years.

Statistics Canada often rounds off its figures; consequently, the sum of the data in each table may not correspond exactly to the total shown.

The main Statistics Canada concepts used here may be defined as follows:

Adult population	: community residents 15 years of age and over (excluding inmates of institutions);
Labour force	: residents 15 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed;
Not in the labour force	: residents 15 years of age and over who are unwilling or unable to work (does not include the unemployed);
Employed persons	: residents 15 years of age and over who work, regardless of where they work;
Employment	: persons 15 years of age and over who work in the community, regardless of their place of residence;
Unemployed	: residents 15 years of age and over who are without work and are actively seeking employment;
Participation rate	: the percentage the total labour force forms of the total adult population;
Unemployment rate	: the percentage of unemployment in the labour force;
Mother tongue	: the first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

5.1 TOTAL POPULATION

Table 5 shows the growth in the total population of the municipalities in the Chicoutimi community from 1971 to 1976 and from 1976 to 1981 as well as the percentage variation for the relevant periods.

TABLE 5
GROWTH OF TOTAL POPULATION
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY
1971-1981

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION			VARIATION (%)		
	1971	1976	1981	76/71	81/76	81/71
Tremblay Township	1,432	1,939	3,136	35.4	61.7	118.9
Chicoutimi	55,532	57,737	60,064	3.9	4.0	8.2
Laterrière (1)	591	693	788	17.3	13.7	33.3
Notre Dame de Laterrière (1)	1,598	2,060	3,128	28.9	51.8	95.7
St David de Falardeau	1,575	1,692	1,876	7.4	10.9	19.1
St Fulgence	1,762	1,859	2,122	5.5	14.2	20.4
St Honoré	2,213	2,657	3,362	20.1	26.5	51.9
St Rose du Nord	498	522	491	4.8	-5.9	-1.4
TOTAL	65,201	69,159	74,967	6.1	8.4	14.9

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981, Cat. 92-903 (1976) and 93X-941, E575 (1981).

(1) Since amalgamated into one municipality.

The 1981 census put the community's total population at 74,967, 80.1% of whom live in the city of Chicoutimi. Of this population, 49.8% are men and 50.2% are women. At the time of the census, the community was the most heavily populated in the Saguenay-Lake St John region and included the second largest city in the region, Chicoutimi. Since then, Chicoutimi has become the largest city in the region.

The community's population grew by 14.98% between 1971 and 1981, increasing 6.1% from 1971 to 1976 and 8.4% from 1976 to 1981. Population growth was particularly strong in the municipalities bordering on the city of Chicoutimi: the population of Tremblay township rose 118.9% over the ten-year period, that of Laterrière 33%, that of Notre Dame de Laterrière 95.7%, that of St David de Falardeau 19.1%, that of St Fulgence 20.4% and that of St Honoré 51.9%. The population of the city of Chicoutimi grew at the much slower rate of 8.2%. Growth in the city was relatively stable, however, with rates close to 4% for both 1971 to 1976 and 1976 to 1981.

Although the Chicoutimi community has seen greater population growth than the Saguenay-Lake St John region as a whole, it too has been affected by the general decline in the birth rate and the widespread migration of young people to the big urban centres.

In 1984 the total population of the Chicoutimi community was estimated at 79,500.

According to the last census, there were 22,080 households, including 18,980 families, in the community. The average family had 3.55 persons, with 1.65 children. The city of Chicoutimi had 18,140 households, 15,330 of them families with an average size of 3.5 persons, including 1.6 children.

The vast majority of the population is French-speaking; and in 1981, 25.7% of the total population was between the ages of 15 and 24.

5.2 TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 1 shows the age pyramid of the total population of the community according to the 1981 census. Statistics for each sex have been broken down into five-year age segments, expressed in percentages, for both 1971 and 1981.

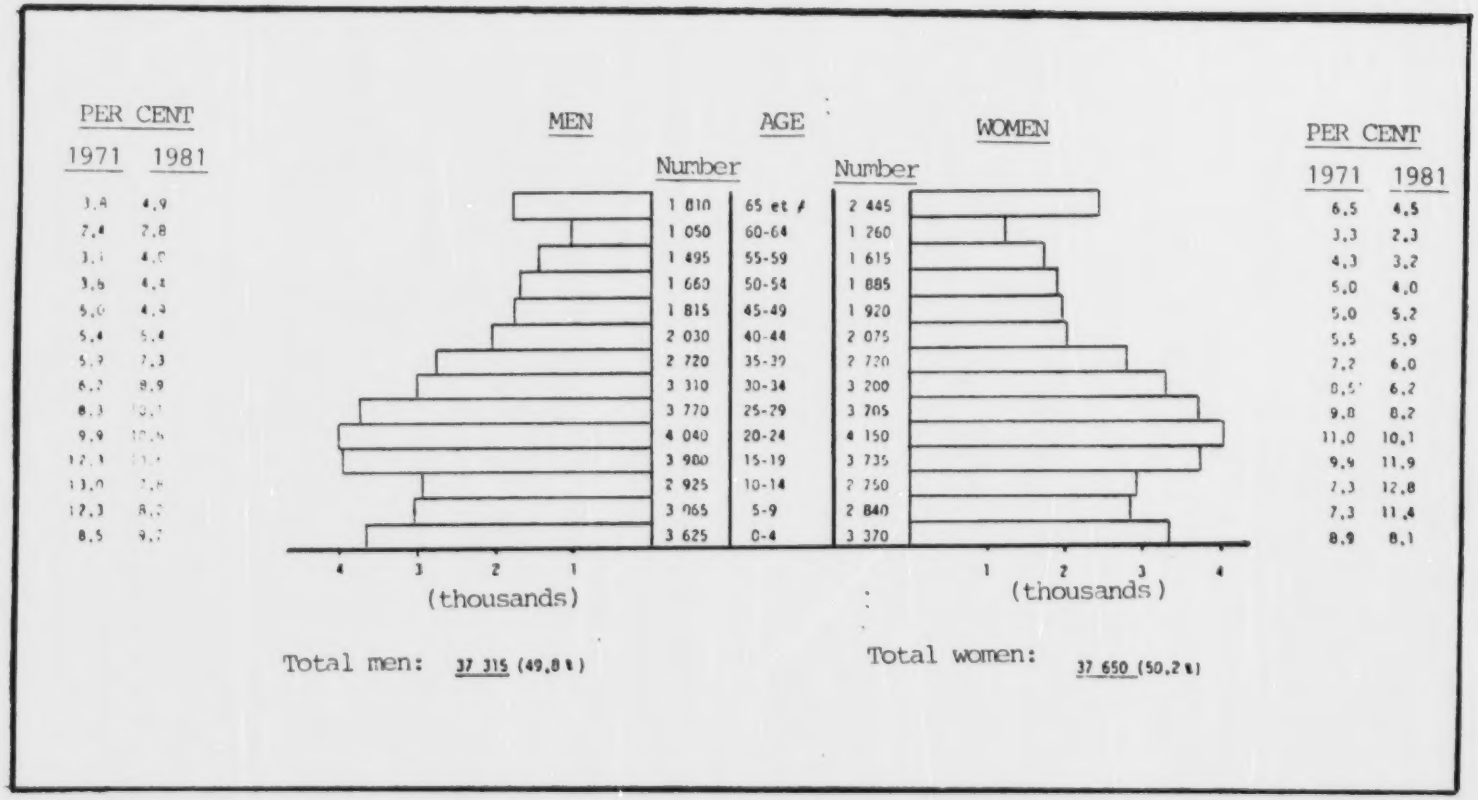
The statistics show a certain ageing of the population over the ten-year period. The adult population (those 15 and over) went from 66.9% of the total in 1971 to 75.2% in 1981. This relative increase may be explained by the drop in the birth rate and the general movement of young people to the big cities.

Table 6 indicates that the proportion of people under 45 decreased to 77.6% in 1981, down 3.7% from 1971. Over the same period, the 15 and over group grew to 75.2% of the total population, an increase of 8.3%.

TABLE 6
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1971 AND 1981

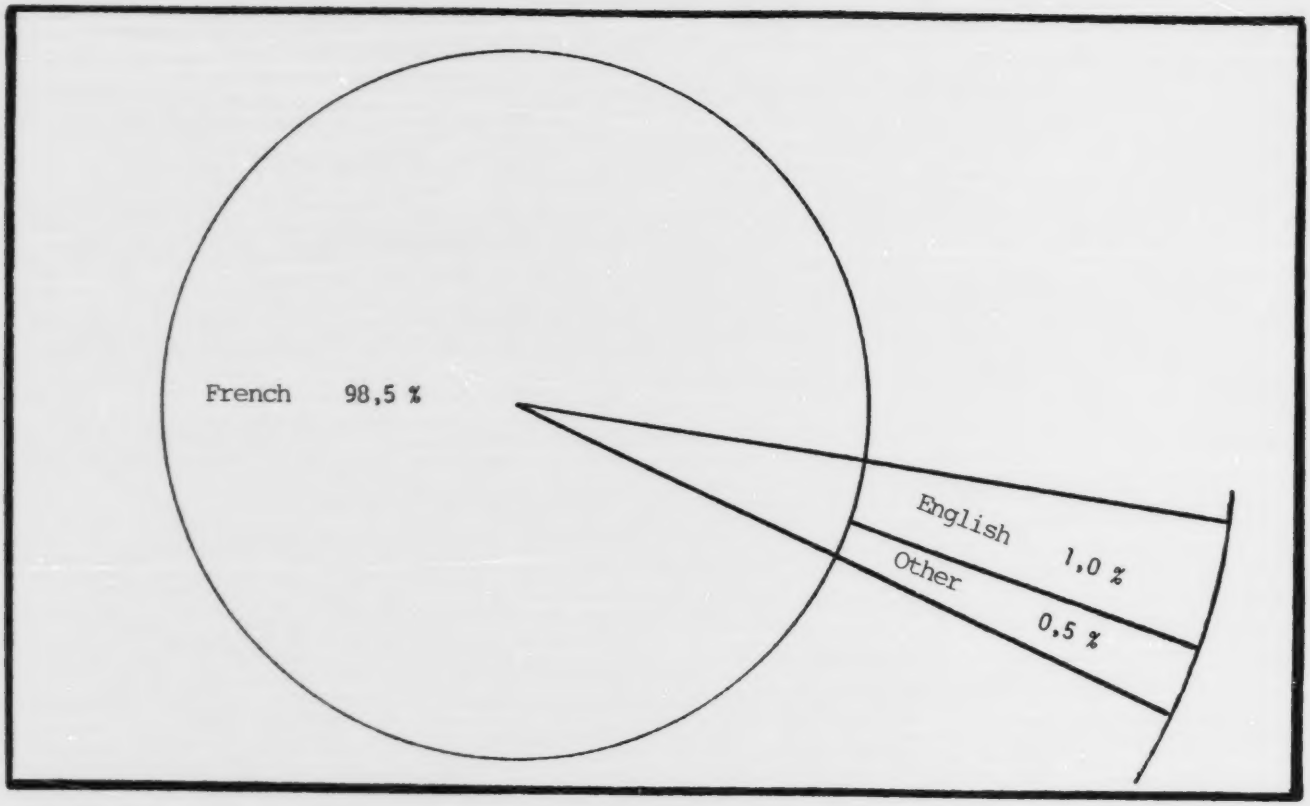
AGE GROUP	1971	1981
Under 15	33.1	24.8
15-24	22.1	21.3
25-44	26.1	31.5
45-64	14.5	16.9
65 and over	4.1	5.8

FIGURE 1
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Special compilation 8545-P1482C-1981.
Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

FIGURE 2
TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981



SOURCE: Statistique Canada, 1981, Census, 3070-P1870A-2A-1981.
Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

5.3 TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

The cultural homogeneity of the Chicoutimi community is illustrated by Figure 2. The breakdown of the population by mother tongue and sex is given in Table 7.

TABLE 7
TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND SEX
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981

LANGUAGE	MEN NUMBER	%	WOMEN NUMBER	%	TOTAL NUMBER	%
FRENCH	36,665	98.2	37,210	98.2	73,875	98.5
ENGLISH	445	1.2	295	0.8	740	1.0
OTHER	210	0.7	145	0.4	355	0.5

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, 3070-P1870A-2A-1981. Table prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

In 1971, 2.8% of the total population was English-speaking, and 1.5% belonged to language groups other than French or English. Comparison with 1981 figures shows that these two percentages declined significantly over the ten-year period.

For the province as a whole, 82.4% of the population is French-speaking, 11.4% is English-speaking and 7.2% speaks third languages.

5.4 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Table 8 shows the labour market indicators for the community by sex and age group.

The community's adult population (15 and over) grew by 25.4% between 1971 and 1981. This rate of growth outpaces that of the region (21.2%) and that of Quebec as a whole (17%).

Over the same period, the community's labour force, which forms 25.94% of the total Saguenay-Lake St John labour force, increased by 50.5%. This growth was chiefly due to the massive influx of young people and women into the job market. In 1981, women accounted for over a third (36.9%) of the total labour force. Between 1971 and 1981, the

TABLE 8
LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY AGE AND SEX
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981

INDICATOR	TOTAL	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over
MEN						
Adult population	27,700	3,980	4,440	11,830	6,030	1,810
Labour force	20,415	1,335	3,465	10,630	4,875	180
Employed persons	17,640	825	2,430	9,660	4,560	170
Unemployed	2,780	510	980	960	315	1,525
Not in labour force	7,110	2,595	610	1,220	1,160	10
Participation rate (%)	74.2	34.0	84.7	89.9	80.8	9.9
Unemployment rate (%)	13.6	38.2	28.8	9.0	6.5	0.6
Ratio: employed persons / adult population (%)	61.1	21.0	60.4	81.7	75.6	9.4
WOMEN						
Adult population	28,700	3,735	4,150	11,695	6,680	2,445
Labour force	11,930	1,220	2,850	5,715	2,030	115
Employed persons	9,740	700	2,140	4,980	1,850	90
Unemployed	2,195	520	715	745	190	25
Not in labour force	16,595	2,520	1,290	5,945	4,695	2,330
Participation rate (%)	41.8	32.7	68.8	50.8	30.4	4.7
Unemployment rate (%)	18.4	42.6	25.1	13.0	9.4	21.7
Ratio: employed persons / adult population (%)	34.1	18.7	51.6	42.6	27.7	3.7
TOTAL						
Adult population	56,395	7,715	8,190	23,530	12,710	4,255
Labour force	32,350	2,550	6,255	16,350	6,905	290
Employed persons	27,380	1,520	4,565	14,640	6,405	260
Unemployed	4,965	1,025	1,690	1,720	505	35
Not in labour force	23,705	5,115	1,905	7,160	5,855	3,670
Participation rate (%)	57.7	33.3	76.7	69.5	54.3	7.3
Unemployment rate (%)	15.3	40.2	27.0	10.5	7.3	12.1
Ratio: employed persons / adult population (%)	48.8	19.8	55.9	62.2	50.4	6.6

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, 8545-P1485-2B. Table prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

NB: The statistical concepts used in the above table are defined at the beginning of Chapter 5.

participation rate of women went from 35.1% to 41.8%; this rate is greater than the corresponding rate for the Saguenay-Lake St John region (37.8%). The participation rate of men rose by 11.0%, a rate of growth well below that for women. In 1981, the male participation rate was estimated to be 74.2%.

The overall participation rate was 57.7% in 1981, up 10.0% from 1971.

The number of employed persons (26.4% of the total for the Saguenay-Lake St John region) grew at a slightly slower rate than the labour force over the ten-year period (50.8%). This slower rate was due to an increase in unemployment.

The ratio of employed persons to adult population in the community showed a trend similar to that for Region 02. It varied by 8.3% while remaining greater than the regional ratio (48.81% as compared with 46.7%).

5.5 LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Table 9 gives a breakdown of the main labour market indicators by level of schooling. Figure 3 illustrates the level of schooling of the Chicoutimi labour force by sex.

Considerable differences can be seen in Figure 3: the percentage of women who have attended a post-secondary institution is greater than the percentage of men who have done so (49.2% to 45.6%). More men have university degrees than women, but fewer women than men have less than grade 9 education. In addition, the proportion of women who have studied at the post-secondary level without taking a degree is greater than the corresponding proportion for men.

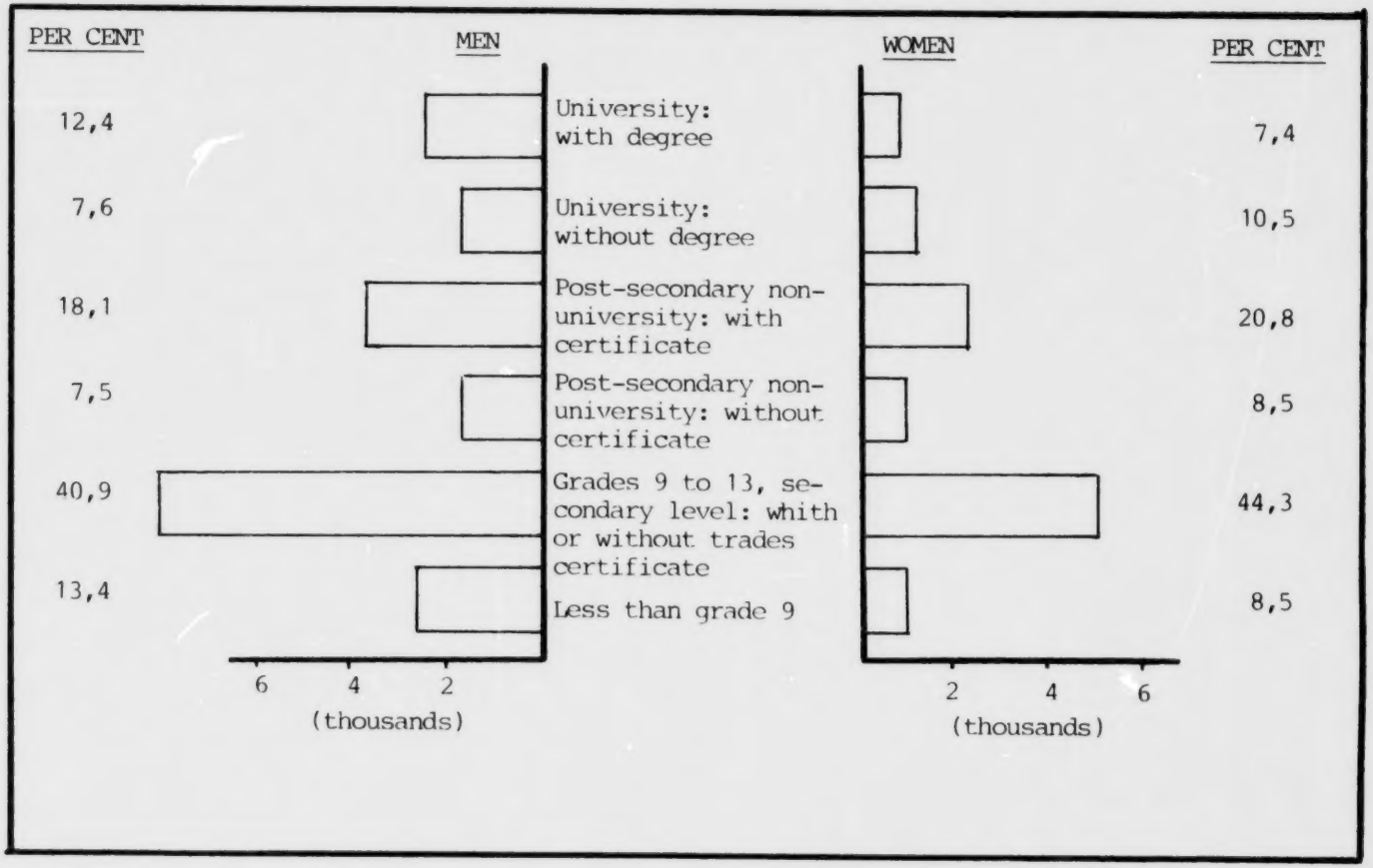
Figure 3 gives the following percentages for 1981: 53.8% of the labour force has less than 13 years of schooling, 11.6% less than nine years, 27% has some post-secondary education, and 19.2% has at least some university education.

The Chicoutimi community is experiencing a brain drain, however, as many graduates of local educational institutions must move to larger cities to find employment.

5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - 1981 CENSUS

Table 10 gives a breakdown of employed persons by sex and the major occupational groups identified in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations.

FIGURE 3
LABOUR FORCE BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTAINED AND SEX
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Special compilations 8545-P1482-C-2B-1981
Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

TABLE 9
MAIN LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

	ADULT POPULATION	EMPLOYED PERSONS	UNEMPLOYED	LABOUR FORCE	NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
Less than grade 9	11,540	3,160	585	3,755	7,785
Secondary, grades 9 to 13	25,015	11,150	2,495	13,640	11,375
Post-secondary non-university without certificate	3,805	1,925	640	2,565	1,240
Post-secondary non-university with certificate	8,190	5,485	695	6,180	2,010
University without degree	3,690	2,420	385	2,800	890
University with degree	3,820	3,245	160	3,405	415

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Special compilations 8545-P1482C-2B-1981.

Clerical occupations provide 16.8% of the jobs in the community; service occupations 12.6%; sales occupations 10.2%; managerial and administrative occupations 9.1%; teaching occupations 7.4% and health care occupations 6.7%. These occupational groups account for 62.8% of all the jobs in the Chicoutimi community.

Women are concentrated in clerical jobs (36.2% of all employed women), health care (14%), teaching (10.5%), sales (10.4%) and services (15.4%) - in other words, the sectors where women are traditionally employed. Some 86.5% of all employed women work in these sectors.

Employed men in the community are concentrated in the following occupational groups: managerial and administrative (11.4%), sales (10%), services (11.0%), processing (7.5%), product fabricating, assembly and repair (9.5%) and construction (10.8%). The above groups provide 60.2% of all jobs occupied by men in the community.

5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR - 1981 CENSUS

Table 11 shows the breakdown of employed persons by industrial sector and sex.

According to the 1981 census, there were 27,380 employed persons in the community in 1981. Of these employed persons, 35.6% were women, while 64.4% were men. The breakdown by industrial sector reads as follows:

Primary sector	:	4.1% of employed persons
Secondary sector	:	22.6% of employed persons
Tertiary sector	:	73.3% of employed persons

With a total population of 74,967 at the last census, the Chicoutimi community is the largest pool of labour in the Saguenay-Lake St John region and provides over a quarter (26.4%) of the jobs in the region.

The community's economy is essentially based on the tertiary sector. Since 1961, this sector has grown at a much faster rate than the other sectors. The biggest branches of the tertiary sector are trade and services, which together in 1981 employed 56.4% of all men in the community and provided 82.7% of all tertiary sector jobs held by men. The two branches also employed 77.11% of all working women. The tertiary sector as a whole provided jobs for 92.9% of the employed female work force.

The community, business and personal services sector was the sector providing the most jobs in 1981, with 36.5% of total employment. The majority of workers in the sector were women. The main fields included in this sector are teaching, health care, accommodation services and food services.

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Managerial and administrative	2,010	11.4	485	5.0	2,495	9.1
Natural science, engineering and mathematics	785	4.4	95	1.0	880	3.2
Social science	200	1.1	165	1.7	365	1.3
Religion	75	0.4	165	1.7	240	0.9
Teaching	1,015	5.7	1,025	10.5	2,040	7.4
Medecine and health	480	2.7	1,355	14.0	1,835	6.7
Artistic, literary, sports and recreational	290	1.6	135	1.4	425	1.6
Clerical	1,070	6.1	3,525	36.2	4,595	16.8
Sales	1,770	10.0	1,010	10.4	2,780	10.2
Service	1,945	11.0	1,500	15.4	3,445	12.6
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry	220	1.2	30	0.3	250	0.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and logging	340	1.9	10	0.1	350	1.3
Mining, quarrying and drilling	95	0.5	-	-	95	0.3
Processing	1,320	7.5	60	0.6	1,380	5.0
Machining	710	4.0	15	0.1	725	2.6
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing	1,685	9.5	95	1.0	1,780	6.5
Construction trades	1,905	10.8	20	0.2	1,925	7.0
Transport equipment operating	985	5.6	15	0.1	1,000	3.7
Material handling	370	2.1	5	0.1	375	1.4
Other crafts	260	1.5	25	0.2	285	1.0
Occupations not elsewhere classified	115	0.6	10	0.1	125	0.5
TOTAL	17,645	100	9,745	100	27,390	100

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census 3070-P1870-2B. Table prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

TABLE 11
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture	255	1.4	80	0.8	335	1.2
Forestry	470	2.7	50	0.5	520	1.9
Hunting and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	250	1.4	10	0.1	260	0.9
Manufacturing industries	3,905	22.1	405	4.2	4,310	15.7
Construction	1,745	9.9	140	1.4	1,885	6.9
Transportation and communications	1,475	8.4	395	4.0	1,870	6.8
Trade	3,360	19.0	1,970	20.2	5,330	19.5
Finance and insurance	560	3.2	690	7.1	1,250	4.6
Community services	4,450	25.2	5,540	56.9	9,990	36.5
Public administration	1,160	6.6	455	4.7	1,615	5.9
TOTAL	17,630	64.4	9,735	35.6	27,380	100

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, 8545-P1482C-2B. Table prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The trade sector is also important accounting for 19.5% of all jobs in 1981. This sector has seen phenomenal growth over the last 25 years.

The processing sector ranks third in number of jobs provided, with 15.7% of the total. The chief industry in the sector is the metal processing industry owing to the Alcan production facilities in Jonquière.

In 1981, employed male workers were concentrated in processing (22.1%), trade (19.0%) and community, business and personal services (25.2%). Taken together, the three sectors accounted for 66.3% of male employment. Some 77% of employed women worked in just two sectors: community, business and personal services (56.9%) and trade (20.2%).

5.8 DAILY MOVEMENT OF WORKERS

Tables 12 and 12-A are based on statistics concerning the movement of workers within the Chicoutimi-Jonquière Census Metropolitan Area. The data reflect only movements (entries and exits) of Chicoutimi community workers and therefore do not account for the daily movement of workers employed in other communities of the Saguenay-Lake St John region.

At the time of the 1981 census, 27,390 persons were employed in the community, 3,960 or 14.5% of whom were working in the Jonquière community. The large majority of commuters, 95.3%, resided in the city of Chicoutimi.

According to the same data, 2,890 workers residing in the Jonquière community commuted to the Chicoutimi community. Of this number, 89.1% were living in the city of Jonquière.

All in all, more workers commuted from Chicoutimi to Jonquière than in the opposite direction. However, the combined effect of the new aluminum smelter in Laterrière, due to come on stream in the next few years, and of the plans to rationalize and modernize certain industries in Chicoutimi should reverse this trend.

TABLE 12
MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
CHICOUTIMI-JONQUIERE METROPOLITAN AREA

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	PLACE OF WORK									AT HOME
	CHICOUTIMI	JONQUIERE	KENOGAMI	LAROUCHE	LATER-RIERE	NOTRE DAME DE LATERRIERE	ST HONORE	SHIPSHAW	TREMBLAY	
Chicoutimi	16,010	3,325	30	5	60	-	120	20	15	1,020
Jonquière	2,700	15,760	695	-	40	5	5	60	5	615
Kénogami	15	145	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Larouche	20	135	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	35
Laterrière	80	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	30
Notre Dame de Laterrière	490	205	15	-	150	-	-	-	-	80
St Honoré	400	125	-	-	-	-	155	10	10	60
Shipshaw	90	495	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Tremblay	605	165	-	-	-	-	15	-	30	40

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Special compilation 8545-P1482C-2B-1981. Table prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

TABLE 12-A
MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	PLACE OF WORK							
	CHICOUTIMI	LATERRIERE	NOTRE DAME DE LATERRIERE	ST HONORE	ST DAVID DE FALARDEAU	ST FULGENCE	STE ROSE DU NORD	TOTAL
Chicoutimi	16,010	60	15	15	15	60	5	16,180
Laterrière	80	90	-	-	-	-	-	170
Notre Dame de Laterrière	490	150	-	-	-	-	-	640
St Honoré	440	-	-	345	45	10	-	840
St David de Falardeau	180	-	-	20	165	5	5	375
St Fulgence	320	-	-	-	-	290	5	615
St Rose du Nord	20	-	-	-	-	10	75	105

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Cat. 92-908.

6- ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

This chapter presents a broad overview of the industrial structure of the community, examines the main industries and provides a list of representative occupations and wage rates.

6.1 INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

Information about employment in the community is taken from two separate sources: the 1981 census and the employer files compiled by the Chicoutimi Canada Employment Centre in 1984. Obviously, estimates from the two sources may differ considerably. Three of the reasons for these differences are the effect of the recession on employment levels between 1981 and 1984, the fact that the CEC's employer files are in no way exhaustive and do not account, for instance, for farmers or persons working at home, and the use of slightly different statistical concepts.

6.1.1 Major Industries

The Chicoutimi community has a very large tertiary sector, accounting for 73% of total employment. The largest branches of this sector are services, trade and finance (finance, insurance and real estate). Table 13 shows that the Chicoutimi community provides close to one third of total employment in these three branches in the Saguenay-Lake St John region, and half (49%) of all such employment in the Saguenay region.

TABLE 13
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE SAGUENAY-LAKE ST JOHN (SLSJ) AND IN THE SAGUENAY TRADE, SERVICES AND FINANCE SECTORS

SECTOR	CHICOUTIMI EMPLOYMENT AS A % OF SLSJ EMPLOYMENT	CHICOUTIMI EMPLOYMENT AS A % OF SAGUENAY EMPLOYMENT
Commerce	32.4	50.8
Services	31.0	47.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	26.0	51.9
TOTAL	31.2	48.9

SOURCE: 1981 Census.

Some 27.8% of all Saguenay-Lake St John companies in these three sectors have their main offices in the Chicoutimi community, chiefly in the city of Chicoutimi. As a result of this concentration, Chicoutimi has earned the title of "regional capital", providing the population of the Saguenay-Lake St John region with the accommodation, food, educational and financial services it needs. A significant number of big companies, such as Bell Canada and Hydro Quebec, have regional headquarters in Chicoutimi, while many wholesalers use the city as a base.

The fact that the tertiary sector, especially services, accounts for such a large part of the community's industrial structure means that the state of the local labour force is very dependent on the overall economic health of the region. The exporting industries in nearby Jonquière provide many jobs in the Chicoutimi community and constitute one of the driving forces of the local economy.

As mentioned earlier, the industrial structure of the Chicoutimi community may be broken down as follows, according to the 1981 census:

Primary sector	4.1%
Secondary sector	22.6%
Tertiary sector	73.3%

Of the total number of jobs in the community, 64.4% were held by men and 35.6% by women.

Figure 4 illustrates the relative size of each of the major industrial sectors in the three Saguenay communities.

Table 14 gives a breakdown of employed persons into 55 industries, according to the last census.

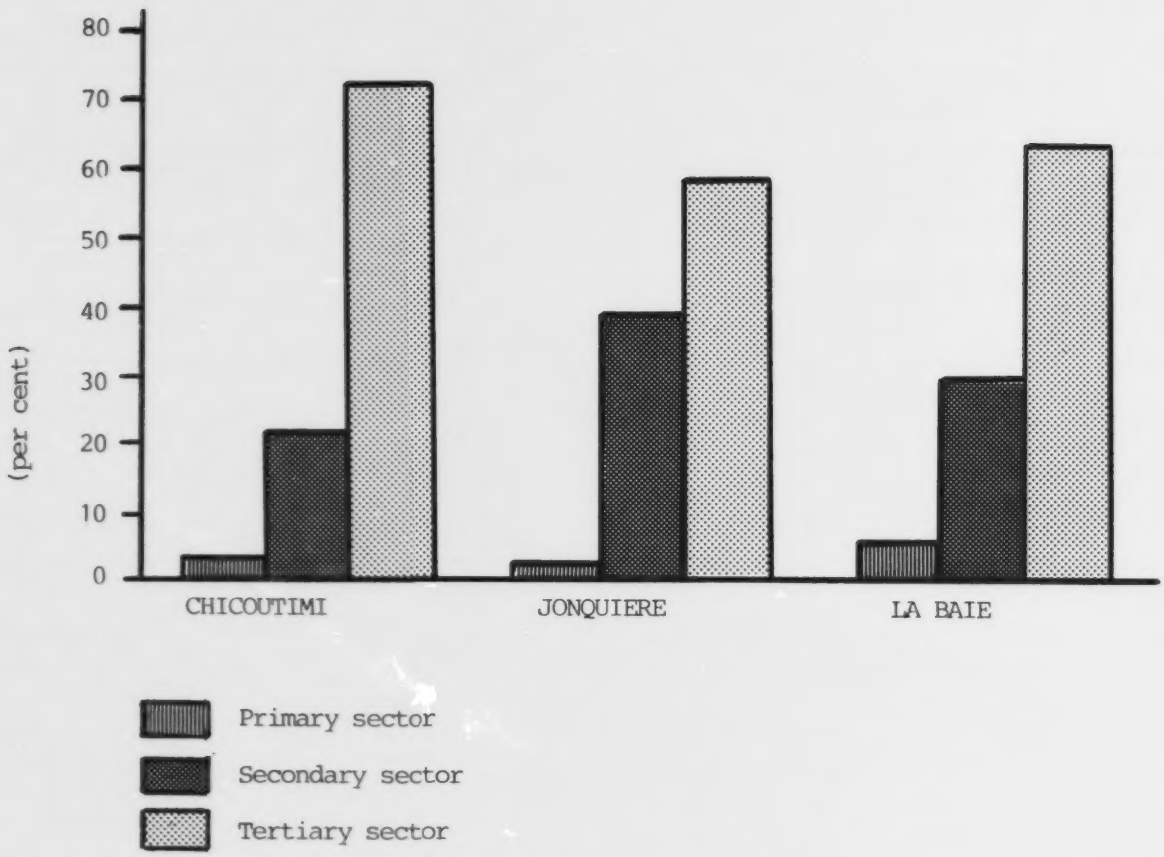
6.1.2 Primary Sector

The primary sector of the Chicoutimi community economy is quite small, providing just 4.1% of total employment.

The dense forest that covers 90% of the community is harvested to supply pulp and paper mills located outside the community and sawmills in St David de Falardeau and St Fulgence. According to the 1981 census, some 550 workers, ie close to half (46.3%) of all those engaged in the primary sector, were employed in logging.

The forest industry is undergoing major technological changes as traditional logging methods make way for mechanized harvesting. This modernization will result in greater productivity but reduced employment over the next few years.

FIGURE 4
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
SAGUENAY REGION - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, P8545-P1482-2B.
Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

TABLE 14
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
1981 CENSUS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

	(%)	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
INDUSTRY				
Agriculture	1.21	330	255	80
Forest	1.88	515	470	45
Hunting and fishing	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.97	265	250	15
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	15.74	4,310	3,905	405
Food and beverage	1.28	350	295	55
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Rubber and plastic products	0.02	5	5	-
Leather	0.04	10	5	5
Textile	-	-	-	-
Knitting	-	-	-	-
Clothing	0.20	55	30	25
Wood	1.17	320	285	40
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	0.88	240	220	20
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.15	315	250	60
Primary metals processing	7.63	2,090	1,985	110
Metal fabricating	0.89	245	240	5
Machinery (except electrical)	0.09	25	25	-
Transportation equipment	0.09	25	20	5
Electrical products	0.09	25	25	-
Non-metallic mineral products	0.51	140	115	25
Petroleum and coal	0.05	15	10	5
Chemicals	0.16	45	45	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.31	85	60	25
CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS	6.90	1,890	1,745	140
General contractors	2.72	745	700	45
Specialized contractors	4.16	1,140	1,050	95
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER UTILITIES	6.83	1,870	1,475	395
Transportation	2.89	790	720	70
Storage	0.02	5	5	-
Communications (except postal service)	2.19	600	325	280

TABLE 14 (CONT'D)
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
1981 CENSUS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

	(%)	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
Postal service	0.49	135	1,115	20
Electricity, gas and water	1.22	335	315	25
TRADE	19.47	5,330	3,360	1,975
Wholesale	4.24	1,160	955	205
Retail	15.23	4,170	2,410	1,765
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.58	1,255	560	690
Financial institutions	2.34	640	185	450
Insurance companies	0.97	265	150	115
Insurance and real estate agencies	1.30	355	230	125
COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	36.49	9,990	4,445	5,545
Education and related services	10.68	2,925	1,510	1,410
Health care and social services	11.61	3,180	970	2,210
Associations	1.42	390	130	260
Entertainment and recreation	0.60	165	105	55
Business services	3.27	895	590	305
Personal services	1.72	470	100	370
Accommodation and food services	5.13	1,405	640	765
Other services	2.05	560	400	160
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	5.92	1,620	1,160	460
Federal government	2.70	740	535	210
Provincial government	1.92	525	330	190
Municipal government	1.29	355	295	60
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	27,380	17,640	9,740

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Special compilations P8545-P1482-2B.

The mining industry, which was practically non-existent before 1976, had created some 225 jobs since the Niobec mine was opened in St Honoré, not far from Chicoutimi. The mine produces niobium (formerly called columbium).

Although development of the local mining industry has not met expectations, activity in the industry has been relatively stable and may well increase in the near future. According to the 1981 census, the industry accounted for 2.0% of total employment in the community and 23.8% of all primary sector employment.

6.1.3 Manufacturing

Table 14 indicates that 22.6% of all workers in the community were employed in the secondary sector in 1981. Export industries in or near the community provided a large proportion of these jobs. The two components of the secondary sector, manufacturing and construction, accounted for 69.6% and 31.4% respectively of the employment in the sector.

A survey conducted by the Chicoutimi Canada Employment Centre in the fall of 1984 showed that there is very little diversification in the industrial structure of the Chicoutimi community, as can be seen from Tables 21 and 22. According to the survey, a total of 109 firms and some 1,800 employees were active in 10 branches of the manufacturing industry.

Figures from the 1981 census give quite another picture of the community's manufacturing industry. Of the 27,380 employed persons in the community in 1981, 15.7% worked in manufacturing; and these workers were spread out among 16 of the 20 branches that make up the manufacturing industry.

One of the main reasons for the discrepancy between the results of these two surveys is the different concepts that were used: jobs in the case of the Canada Employment Centre and employed persons in the case of Statistics Canada. The latter concept is defined by place of residence and therefore includes persons 15 and over who were living in the community and were employed, regardless of their place of work.

The industrial structure of the community as portrayed by Statistics Canada thus includes industries that do not lie within the territorial limits of the community (eg pulp and paper) as well as workers who are employed outside the community, such as in primary metal processing or pulp and paper.

The Jonquière production facilities of Abitibi Price, Cascade Papers and Alcan provide many skilled jobs for workers who reside in Chicoutimi.

The largest branches of the manufacturing sector are the food and beverage industry, lumber processing, printing and primary metal processing. Manufacturing activity in the community is chiefly located in Chicoutimi itself and consists principally of small family businesses serving the large industries in Jonquière.

The manufacturing sector as a whole has recently shown fresh vitality, and new firms have sprung up. In addition, the sector is to undergo major changes over the next few years, with the building of the new aluminum smelter in Laterrière (and the creation of 800 jobs) and the opening of the port of Grande Anse. Both of these projects should promote the development of the community and strengthen its economy.

Figure 5 illustrates the relative sizes of the manufacturing and construction sectors in the three Saguenay communities and underscores the predominance of Jonquière over Chicoutimi and La Baie. The figure is based on statistics from the 1981 census.

6.1.4 Community, Business and Personal Services

The Chicoutimi community differs from the other communities in the Saguenay-Lake St John region by the size of its tertiary sector, as regards both activity and employment. In 1981, 73.3% of all employed persons in the community worked in this sector. The relative sizes of the various branches of the tertiary sector in the three Saguenay communities are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7.

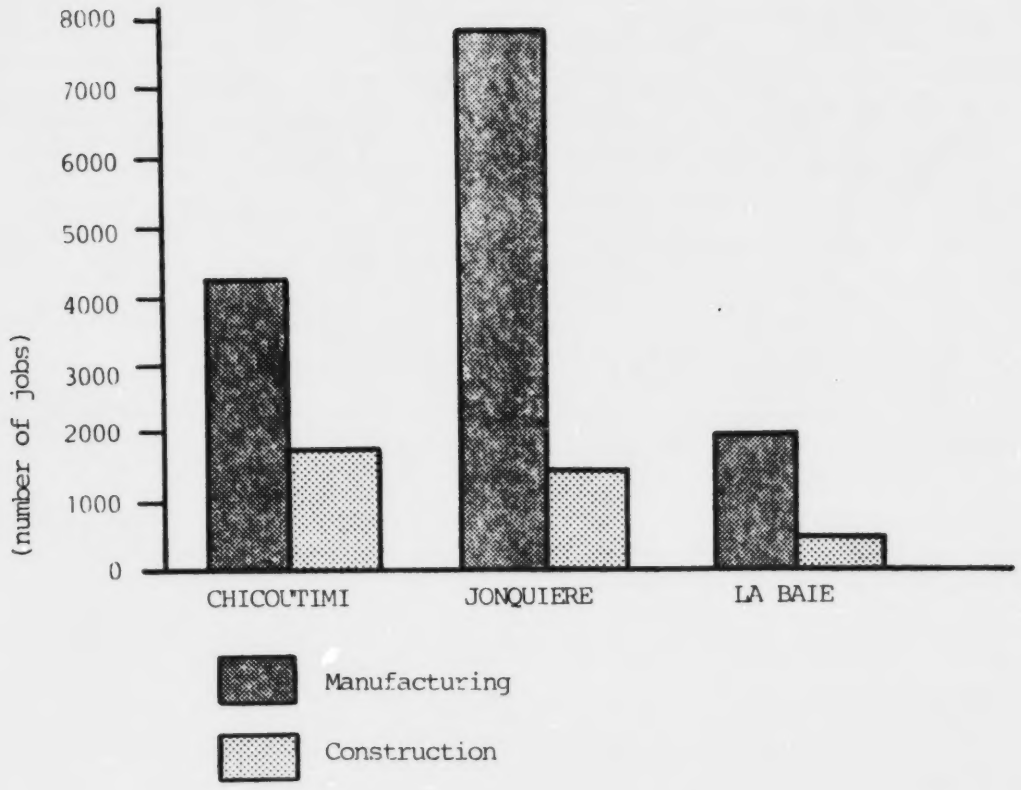
Community, business and personal services and trade provide the largest number of jobs, with 49.5% and 26.6% respectively of tertiary sector employment, and with 36.5% and 19.5% respectively of total employment.

Construction a few years ago of the Place Saguenay and Place du Royaume shopping centres has resulted in drawing a large amount of retail business away from downtown areas. While this change has brought about increased retail sales, it has also weakened the competitive position of the community, and especially of Chicoutimi itself, as a supplier of services.

The Chicoutimi community provides 50.9% of all tertiary sector jobs in the Saguenay region. The great majority (90.5%) of these jobs are in the city of Chicoutimi, and many of them are filled by Jonquière residents.

Community, business and personal services provide more jobs than any other industry, accounting for 36.5% of total employment in the community in 1981. This corresponded to nearly half of all such jobs in the Saguenay region. The relative size of the industry is indicated in Figures 6 and 7.

FIGURE 5
SECONDARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT
SAGUENAY REGION - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, P8545-P-1482-2B. Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The concentration of economic activity in the region has changed substantially over the last 25 years. Most service companies in the community are established in Chicoutimi itself. These firms generally have fewer than 20 employees.

Health care and education are the two largest branches of the services industry, providing over half of all the jobs.

The Chicoutimi community (and in particular the city of Chicoutimi) differs from the other communities in the Saguenay-Lake St John region in that it has a regional hospital and a university, the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi (UQAC). It is also the regional headquarters for a number of other educational and health care services.

Map 8 shows the main sources of demand for educational, health care and social services.

Employment in education has fallen off somewhat over the last few years. This drop may be explained by lower school enrolment and government-imposed budget restrictions.

Most of the community's educational institutions, including the Chicoutimi CEGEP and the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, are located in Chicoutimi itself.

The employment level in the education sector should continue the decline over the medium term.

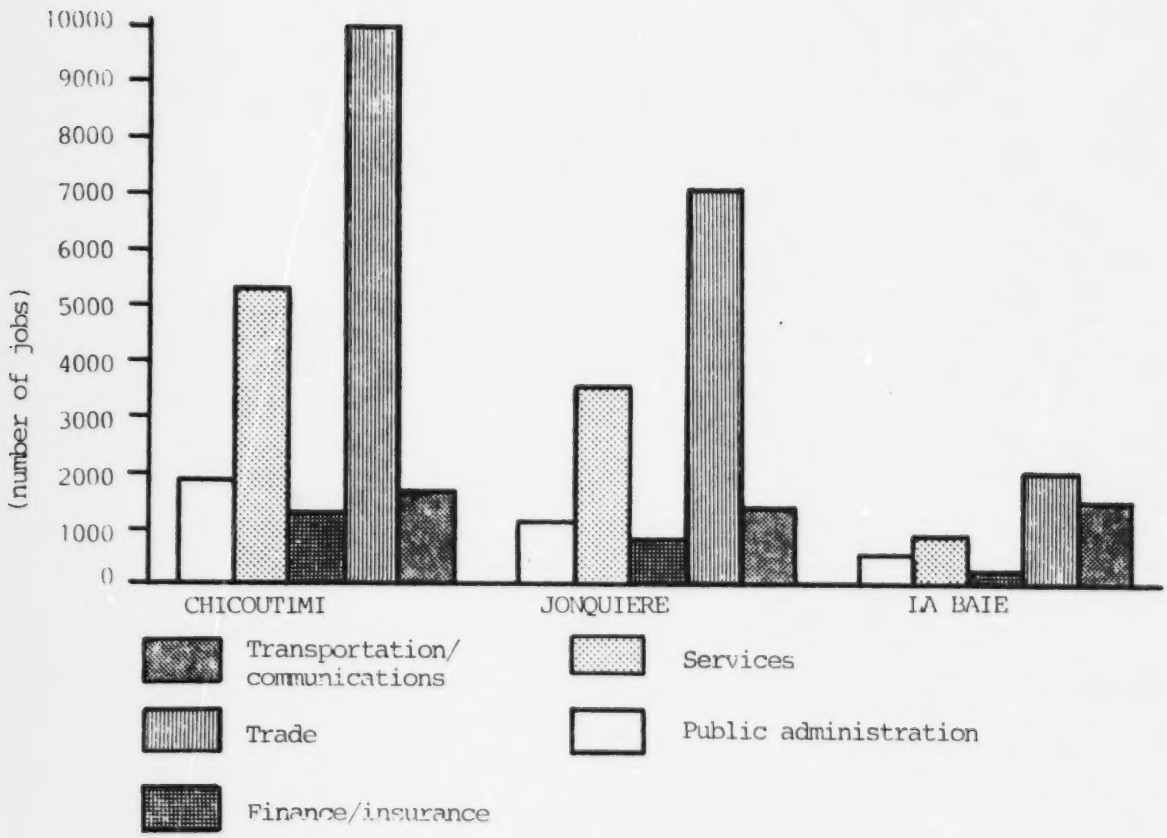
The health care and social services sectors have grown enormously over the last 20 years and should continue to grow in the future owing to the development of educational day care and efforts to improve health care, chiefly to meet the needs of an ageing population. However, this growth should become more stable over the coming years.

Another large branch of the services industry is accommodation and food services, which accounts for 14.01% of total employment in the industry. The great majority (89.3%) of establishments in this branch are concentrated in the city of Chicoutimi; and 88.4% of them have fewer than 20 employees.

This branch of the services industry has expanded at a terrific pace over the last 20 years, with employment growing steadily. The main reasons for this expansion are changing lifestyles, the popularity of fast-food, and the development and consolidation of the tourist industry.

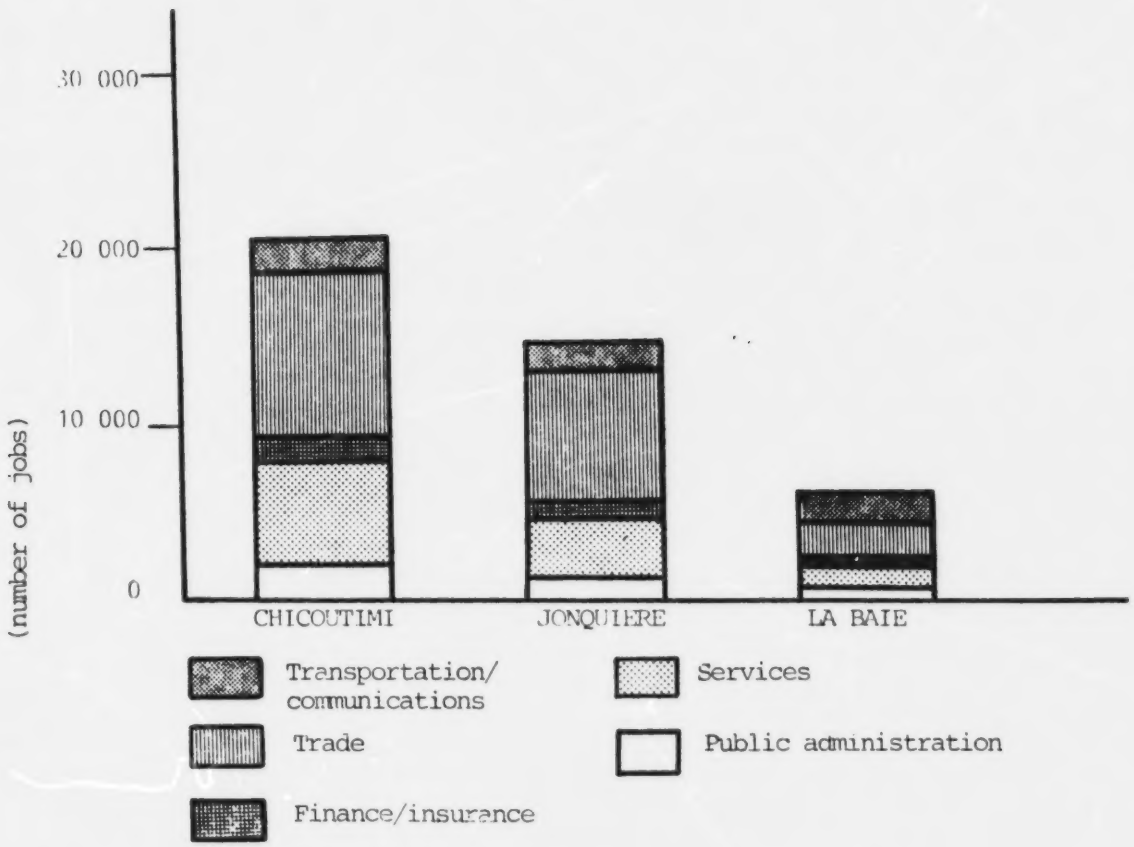
The branch would appear to have a bright future, although the market is beginning to show signs of saturation. In 1984, a survey conducted by the Chicoutimi Canada Employment Centre indicated there were 138 accommodation and food services establishments in the community.

FIGURE 6
TERTIARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY BRANCH
SAGUENAY REGION - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, P8545-P1482-2B. Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

FIGURE 7
TERTIARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY BRANCH
SAGUENAY REGION - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, P8545-P1482-2B. Figure prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The business services branch recorded significant growth over the last two decades, with a substantial increase in the number of firms. In 1984, some 140 companies were providing business services of various kinds: data processing, engineering consulting, architecture, etc. These companies employed a total of 1,027 people. Most were located in the city of Chicoutimi, and 93.6% had fewer than 20 employees.

Major investment projects in the Saguenay-Lake St John region are one of the main reasons for the vitality of the business services branch, which should continue to grow over the next few years.

Many of these companies do work throughout the region or even throughout the province.

The trade branch of the services sector, originally concentrated in downtown Chicoutimi, has expanded rapidly over the last twenty years. Construction of the Place Saguenay and Place du Royaume shopping centres has contributed to increased employment in the branch.

The rapid growth in this branch, which reflects the general shift in the economy toward the tertiary sector, has consolidated Chicoutimi's traditional position as the commercial and service centre of the Saguenay-Lake St John region.

The trade branch suffered a sharp downturn during the last recession. While sales have recovered substantially since then, firms are still quite cautious about increasing staff. Nevertheless, a number of investment projects have been announced over the last few months; one of the largest, and one which should certainly generate some new jobs, is the expansion of Place du Royaume shopping centre. Yet development of the trade branch depends ultimately on the purchasing power of the local population and Chicoutimi's ability to attract customers from the other communities in the Saguenay-Lake St John region. And the disposable income of this clientele is in large measure determined by the economic health of the region's aluminum and pulp and paper industries.

According to the forecasts published in Canadian Markets, the average disposable income of Chicoutimi residents should grow at a rate of 8.9% (locally adjusted figure) from 1985 to 1990.

The transportation, communications and other utilities industry provides a substantial number of jobs in the Chicoutimi community. According to the 1981 census, some 1,870 workers or 6.8% of the active work force were employed in this sector.

The importance of this industry for the overall economic health of the community is evident from the number of major players that have regional headquarters in Chicoutimi; these include Bell Canada, Hydro Quebec, Gaz Metropolitain, the CBC and the Saguenay Intermunicipal Transport Corporation (CITS).

TABLE 15
FORECAST AVERAGE DISPOSABLE INCOME
CITY OF CHICOUTIMI - 1985-1990

CITY	AVERAGE DISPOSABLE INCOME 1985	1990
Alma	$17,300	$23,300
Chicoutimi (1)	19,000	27,500
Drummondville	15,900	22,000
Hull	17,600	23,300
Jonquière	18,900	27,400
La Baie	21,600	22,400
Montreal	20,300	28,700
Quebec City	18,500	24,900
Rimouski	18,400	25,400
Sept-Iles	18,800	23,500
Sherbrooke	17,300	23,600

SOURCE: The Financial Post, Canadian Market, 1985.

(1) Adjusted figures, Employment and Immigration Canada, Saguenay-Lake St John Region.

In 1984, there were 58 firms (excluding bulk carriers) specializing in a wide variety of areas, ranging from mass transit (bus, taxi) and general transport to the transportation of liquids, moving, renting and leasing, courier services, the transportation of securities as well as radio and television broadcasting and energy.

While the industry as a whole is relatively stable, the situation in the transportation branch depends to a certain degree on the health of the Saguenay-Lake St John exporting industries.

Over the medium term, employment in the transportation, communications and other utilities sector should remain fairly stable, with the negative effects of streamlining measures being offset by the positive impact of moves to decentralize operations.

The finance and insurance industries, which provided 4.6% of total employment in 1981, have seen major changes in the last few years, with the merger of some companies and the closing of many branches. Like many other sectors, the two industries have been undergoing a technological revolution, and the impact of this revolution should continue to make itself felt for a number of years to come.

The sector saw considerable growth in both sales volume and employment from 1961 to 1981. At present, however, it still has not recovered fully from the ruinous effects of the last recession.

Over the medium term, the introduction of new technology will result in a levelling-off of employment in the sector.

6.2 WAGE RATES

Table 16 shows employment income by age group for 1980.

A number of occupations and corresponding wage rates are listed in Table 17. The occupations were selected for their importance in the community's occupational structure. The wage data are taken from a guide to wage rates for the Saguenay region; the guide covers only the decrees and collective agreements in force in the community in 1985.

The table gives the job title, the industry where the wage rates apply, the wage range (minimum and maximum rates) and the average wage. This average has been calculated on the basis of the predominant average (based on the decile scale), from which the lowest 10% and the highest 10% of recorded wage rates have been taken away.

6.3 MAJOR EMPLOYERS

A list of the major employers in the Chicoutimi community, ie those with 50 employees or more, is given in Table 18. The industry and the number of employees are indicated for each employer.

The results of an employer survey conducted in the fall of 1984 are presented in Tables 19 to 24. The tables show the number of employers and employment by industry and size of firm, for the major industrial sectors, the manufacturing sector and the community, business and personal services sector.

6.4 RESEARCH CENTRES

Two scientific research centres are located in the Chicoutimi community: one is run by the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources and the other by the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi. The Energy and Resources centre is located in St David de Falardeau, and its foremost researcher, W.A. Smirnoff, is credited with developing the insecticide Basillus turingiensis (BT) for use in fighting the spruce budworm. The Quebec government, which has recently prohibited the application of chemical products against the budworm, is planning to use the insecticide. Ontario is also adopting this strategy, and the discovery will no doubt arouse interest worldwide.

TABLE 16
POPULATION 15 AND OVER HAVING WORKED IN 1980
BY AGE AND EMPLOYMENT INCOME
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

EMPLOYMENT INCOME	TOTAL	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over
MEN						
No employment income	705	45	115	340	140	65
$ 2,000 - $ 4,999	1,755	340	810	455	100	50
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	2,375	145	750	960	480	35
$10,000 - $14,999	2,955	60	615	1,545	705	35
$15,000 - $17,999	2,320	15	235	1,460	600	10
$18,000 - $19,999	1,745	-	110	1,040	580	10
$20,000 - $24,999	3,585	5	105	2,340	1,120	15
$25,000 and over	3,915	5	90	2,470	1,310	40
Average employment income ($)	16,860	3,144	8,408	19,057	20,741	-
WOMEN						
No employment income	485	30	120	160	130	50
$ 2,000 - $ 4,999	2,035	255	640	850	275	15
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	2,855	130	790	1,410	510	15
$10,000 - $14,999	2,360	15	555	1,360	420	10
$15,000 - $17,999	765	15	90	530	130	5
$18,000 - $19,999	375	-	40	245	85	-
$20,000 - $24,999	840	10	20	620	185	-
$25,000 and over	385	5	5	190	180	-
Average employment income ($)	9,305	3,161	6,531	10,740	11,686	-
TOTAL						
No employment income	1,195	75	230	500	270	120
$ 2,000 - $ 4,999	3,785	600	1,450	1,300	375	65
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	5,225	280	1,540	2,370	985	55
$10,000 - $14,999	5,320	70	1,170	2,910	1,125	45
$15,000 - $17,999	5,075	25	325	1,985	725	15
$18,000 - $19,999	2,110	-	160	1,285	660	10
$20,000 - $24,999	4,435	15	130	2,965	1,300	20
$25,000 and over	4,290	5	90	2,260	1,490	40
Average employment income ($)	14,117	3,151	7,543	16,119	18,117	-

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Special compilations 3070-P1870-2B-1981. Table prepared for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

TABLE 17
WAGE RATES BY OCCUPATION
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	WAGE RANGE ($)	AVERAGE WAGE ($)
Accountant	Municipal government	15.64 - 18.07	16.82
Administrative officer	Municipal government Machine shops	11.10 - 16.37	13.92
Secretary	Various	6.21 - 16.36	11.90
Accounting clerk	Wholesale Banking Education Services Other industries	8.65 - 15.52	11.99
Cashier	Trade Finance Education	4.60 - 13.14	8.30
Storekeeper	Transportation Public services Machine Municipal government	9.27 - 18.05	14.42
Office clerk	Communications Public services Trade Various	5.30 - 21.65	13.22
Parts sales clerk	Trade	7.64 - 12.64	9.75
Sales clerk	Trade	4.60 - 11.63	7.53
Security guard	Various	6.90 - 17.73	13.27
Cook	Accommodation and food services	8.00 - 16.27	13.27
Barman	Accommodation and food services	3.28 - 6.80	4.40
Waiter/waitress	Accommodation and food services	3.28 - 6.94	3.64

TABLE 17 (CONT'D)
WAGE RATES BY OCCUPATION
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	WAGE RANGE ($)	AVERAGE WAGE ($)
Hairdresser	Trade	set by decree 4.25 & pourcentage	
Butcher clerk	Trade	4.25 - 12.40	10.22
Machinist	Machine	7.73 - 13.25	11.76
Welder	Machine Foundry Mining Municipal government	8.69 - 16.09	N.D.
Automobile mechanic	Trade	10.10 - 16.40	N.D.
Maintenance mechanic	Forest Sawmill Machining	11.69 - 16.40	12.62

SOURCE: Guide to Wage Rates - Saguenay Region, Economic Services Branch, Employment and Immigration Canada, Saguenay-Lake St John District, February 1985.

TABLE 18
MAJOR EMPLOYERS (50 EMPLOYEES OR MORE)
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

NAME OF EMPLOYER	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
PRIMARY SECTOR		
Abitibi Price	Forest	200 to 800
Consolidated Bathurst Ltd	Forest	250
Service TMG Inc	Mining	160
SECONDARY SECTOR		
Chicoutimi Dairy (CCS) Ltd	Food and beverage	50
La Huche Sans Pareille Inc	Food and beverage	150
Liqueurs Saguenay Ltd	Food and beverage	125
Consol Sawmill Ltd	Lumber	111
Price Sawmill Ltd	Lumber	102
Le Progres du Saguenay Ltd	Printing and publishing	185
Union Carbide Ltd	Primary processing	81
Couture Industries Ltd	Primary processing	107
Ateliers Benoit Allard Ltd	Machinery (except electrical)	85
M.D. Enterprises Inc	Construction and public works	50
J.R. Théberge Ltd	Construction and public works	70
Inter-Cité Construction Ltd	Construction and public works	70
Grimard Electric Inc	Construction and public works	55
TERTIARY SECTOR		
Hamel Transport Ltd	Transportation	60
C.I.T.S.	Transportation	87
Canadian Broadcasting Corp (CBJ)	Communications	50
Bell Canada	Communications	350
Canada Post Corporation	Postal service	110
Hydro Quebec	Power utility	350
Ultramar Canada Ltd	Petroleum	55
Provigo Distribution Inc	Trade	105
Laurent Lapointe Ltée	Building materials (trade)	50
N.G. Discount	Trade	50
Provigain	Trade	50
Steinberg	Trade	90
Alimentation Tadoussac-Metro	Trade	50

TABLE 18 (CONT'D)
MAJOR EMPLOYERS (50 EMPLOYEES OR MORE)
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

NAME OF EMPLOYER	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Alimentation du Royaume	Trade	58
Lessard sur la Cote	Trade	50
Hudson's Bay Company Ltd	Trade	136
Canadian Tire	Trade	97
Sears Ltd	Trade	359
Woolco Ltd	Trade	104
Zeller's Ltd	Trade	97
Paul Albert Chevrolet Oldsmobile (PACO)	Trade	60
National Bank of Canada	Finance	81
Royal Bank of Canada	Finance	60
Caisse d'Etablissement	Finance	63
Centre des Affaires	Finance (business financing)	63
Prudential Assurance	Insurance	51
Gauthier, Tremblay, Legault Boivin, Turcotte, Dallaire & Associates	Accounting firm (business services)	81
Sécurité du Nord Inc	Business services	61
Sécurité Sag Lac Inc	Business services	168
Securibec	Business services	57
Chicoutimi CEC	Federal government	68
Department of Justice	Provincial government	65
Quebec Police Force	Provincial government	127
Department of Transport (highways)	Provincial government	200
City of Chicoutimi	Municipal government	330
Chicoutimi School Board	Education	994
Valin School Board	Education	525
Chicoutimi Seminary	Education	76
Chicoutimi CEGEP	Education (community college)	483
University of Quebec at Chicoutimi	Education (university)	502
Chicoutimi Hospital	Health care	2,489
Roland Saucier Institute Inc	Health care	345
Foyer Beaumanoir Chicoutimi Inc	Health care and social services	80
Centre d'entrainement à la vie de Chicoutimi Inc	Health care and social services	227
SLSJ Family Centre	Health care and social services	57
St Georges Institute	Health care and social services	157

TABLE 18 (CONT'D)
MAJOR EMPLOYERS (50 EMPLOYEES OR MORE)
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

NAME OF EMPLOYER	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
North Saguenay LCSC	Health care and social services	57
Social Services Centre	Social services	266
Chicoutimi Hotel Inc	Accommodation and food services	60
Le Montagnais Hotel	Accommodation and food services	61
Auberge des Gouverneurs	Accommodation and food services	68
Le Deauville Restaurant	Accommodation and food services	55
Rotisserie St Hubert	Accommodation and food services	60

SOURCE: Canada Employment Centre, List of employers, May 1985.

The University of Quebec at Chicoutimi also carries on scientific research and is one of the chief research organizations in the Saguenay-Lake St John region. Work is done in a wide range of technical specialties, including plant productivity, cultivation under controlled atmospheric conditions, the chemistry of natural products, and berry production.

Research at the University is conducted in the following fields:

Pure and Applied Sciences
- Engineering
- Electric engineering
- Electronic engineering
- Mechanical engineering

Mathematics

Natural Resources
- Forestry

Biological Sciences
- Biology
- Biophysics
- Biochemistry

Computer Science

TABLE 19
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
AND SIZE OF FIRM
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984-1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Primary industries	28	9	5	-	1	1	1	-	45
Manufacturing	62	22	17	3	5	-	-	-	109
Construction	95	40	5	4	-	-	-	-	144
Transportation, communications	22	24	6	3	1	2	-	-	58
Trade	494	175	32	9	3	1	-	-	714
Finance, insurance	73	66	20	5	-	-	-	-	164
Community services	368	177	26	14	3	3	3	1	595
Public administration	18	22	4	2	3	1	-	-	50
TOTAL	1,160	535	115	40	16	8	4	1	1,879

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Employer files, 1984-1985. Unpublished data.

TABLE 20
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY AND SIZE OF FIRM
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984-1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Primary industries	58	93	168	-	160	250	600	-	1,329
Manufacturing	132	247	485	222	678	-	-	-	1,764
Construction	215	378	147	245	-	-	-	-	985
Transportation, communications	59	262	194	197	110	674	-	-	1,496
Trade	1,215	1,517	891	592	348	359	-	-	4,922
Finance, insurance	209	683	628	344	-	-	-	-	1,864
Community services	849	1,414	832	859	552	1,089	2,045	2,489	10,129
Public administration	55	212	130	137	427	330	-	-	1,291
TOTAL	2,792	4,806	3,475	2,596	2,275	2,702	2,645	2,489	23,780

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Employer files, 1984-1985. Unpublished data.

TABLE 21
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING BY SIZE OF FIRM
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984-1985

INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Food and beverage	3	3	6	1	2	-	-	-	15
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary textile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wood	3	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	14
Furniture	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	14
Primary metals	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Metal products	5	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	10
Machinery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transport equipment	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Electrical products	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Non-metallic mineral products	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
TOTAL	62	22	17	3	5	-	-	-	109

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Employer files, 1984-1985. Unpublished data.

TABLE 22
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING BY SIZE OF FIRM
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984-1985

INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Food and beverage	8	46	195	50	275	-	-	-	574
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary textile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing	5	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	50
Wood	8	59	97	91	111	-	-	-	366
Furniture	42	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing	19	49	-	-	185	-	-	-	253
Primary metals	-	-	35	81	-	-	-	-	116
Metal products	12	10	69	-	107	-	-	-	198
Machinery	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
Transport equipment	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Electrical products	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Non-metallic mineral products	6	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	35
Petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
TOTAL	132	247	485	222	678	-	-	-	1,764

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Employer files, 1984-1985. Unpublished data.

TABLE 23
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND
PERSONAL SERVICES BY SIZE OF FIRM
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984-1985

INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Education and related services	3	5	4	1	-	1	3	-	17
Health care and social services	64	25	4	3	2	2	-	1	101
Associations	27	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	38
Entertainment and recreation	21	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
Business services	86	45	5	3	1	-	-	-	140
Personal services	60	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Accommodation and food services	70	52	10	6	-	-	-	-	138
Miscellaneous services	37	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	56
TOTAL	368	177	26	14	3	3	3	1	595

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Employer files, 1984-1985. Unpublished data.

TABLE 24
EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND
PERSONAL SERVICES BY SIZE OF FIRM
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1984-1985

INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Education and related services	8	34	127	76	-	483	2,045	-	2,773
Health care and social services	140	220	130	176	384	606	-	2,489	4,145
Associations	66	71	42	50	-	-	-	-	229
Entertainment and recreation	47	87	35	-	-	-	-	-	169
Business services	185	338	137	199	168	-	-	-	1,027
Personal services	129	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
Accommodation and food services	173	446	317	358	-	-	-	-	1,294
Miscellaneous services	101	124	44	-	-	-	-	-	269
TOTAL	849	1,414	832	859	552	1,089	2,045	2,489	10,129

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Employer files, 1984-1985. Unpublished data.

Physical Sciences
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Energy
- Geology
- Metallurgy
- Oceanography
- Atmospheric sciences

Humanities
- Education
- Economics
- Geography
- History
- Theology

Administration
- Business administration
- Company management and administration

Fine Arts
- Plastic arts

Arts, Religious Studies and Philosophy
- Languages
- Literature
- Linguistics
- Religious studies

Health Sciences

SOURCE: University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, Répertoire de l'activité de recherche, 1983-1984.

Jonquière has a scientific research centre that is known internationally for its work into the various aspects of aluminum production. The centre also carries on experimental research to develop new, more energy-efficient methods of electrolysis. A regular research staff of 185 specialists work at the centre.

The Alcan research centre, operated by Alcan International, recently developed a new process that was awarded a prize in Chicago in the fall of 1984. By this process, called TAC (treatment of aluminum in crucible), aluminum can be manufactured without the use of lithium; moreover, the quality of the final product is superior to present quality. The centre has also developed a new manufacturing process called ALCAN 275 APEX, which will be used in the planned aluminum smelter in Laterrière, near Chicoutimi.

Another research unit is the Automated Production Centre of the Jonquière CEGEP. It specializes in training, research and consulting in the areas of automated production and control. Over 150 Quebec companies, including Alcan, Domtar, Abitibi Price, Donohue, Molson, Reed Papers, Pratt & Whitney, Union Carbide of Canada and Vachon, have already benefited from the services provided by the Centre's 10-person multidisciplinary team. Training for the use of robots made by the company Allen Bradley is also given at the Centre.

7- INDUSTRIAL SPACE

Basic information about the community's industrial parks and energy sources is given in this chapter.

7.1 INDUSTRIAL SPACE

Industrial land and facilities are essential for a region's economic development. The Chicoutimi community has three industrial parks, which together cover a total surface area of 189 hectares.

The following sections give a statistical outline of each industrial park, specifying total area, occupied and available area, price per square metre, facilities, etc.

7.1.1 Upper Saguenay Industrial Park Inc

Owner	: City of Chicoutimi
Developer	: Chicoutimi Economic Development Corporation
Total area	: 1,243,766 square metres
Area sold	: 386,038 square metres
Area available	: 462,898 square metres
Location	: Four kilometres southwest of Chicoutimi city centre; quadrilateral delimited by the Roberval Saguenay railway to the north, Highway 70 to the south, St Paul Blvd to the east and the Chicoutimi River to the west
Type of soil	: Layer of rich soil covering deposit of silty clay. Thickness of layer varies from 0.3 to 0.6 metre (1 to 2 ft)
Bearing capacity	: From 14,646 to 25,875 kilograms per square metre (3,000 to 5,300 lb per sq ft)
Road access	: Highway 70
Rail access	: 1,650 metres (5,413 ft) Roberval Saguenay Railway
Price	: Industrial: $1.93 per square metre Commercial: $8.07 per square metre

Facilities:

Water supply	: Pipe diameter: 35 centimetres (14 in)
Sewer system	: 30-cm pipe (12 in)
Run-off drains	: 120-cm pipe (48 in)
Natural gas	: Yes
Electricity	: Frequency of 60 cycles per second for industrial use Three-phase voltage Low voltage: 750 volts Medium voltage: 750 volts to 50 kilovolts High voltage: 50 kilovolts and higher, on request

Taxation:

Tax in 1985	: Factor in relation to real value - 96%
Property tax	: $2.04 for every $100 of assessment
Business tax	: 9.75%
School tax	: $0.25
Water tax	: $120.00
Occupants	: 27 firms
Number of jobs	: 975
Value of investment by firms	: $29,400,000 Buildings: $1,870,000 Land and facilities: $2,200,000 Machinery and equipment: $6,700,000 Other investment: $1,800,000

SOURCE: Saguenay Economic Development Corporation Inc, Technical brochure, Upper Saguenay Industrial Park, March 1985.

7.1.2 Chicoutimi Industrial Park Inc

Owner	: Private park
Total area	: 49 hectares
Area available	: 30 hectares
Railway	: Yes
Price	: $3.30 to $5.50 per square metre
Occupants:	: 20 firms
Number of jobs	: 344

7.1.3 Place des Soeurs Industrial Park Inc

Total area	: 16 hectares
Area available	: 13 hectares
Railway	: Yes
Price	: $10.76 to $43.00 per square metre
Occupants	: 5 firms
Number of jobs	: 8

SOURCE: Quebec Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Parc industriels du Québec, 1984.

7.2 ENERGY

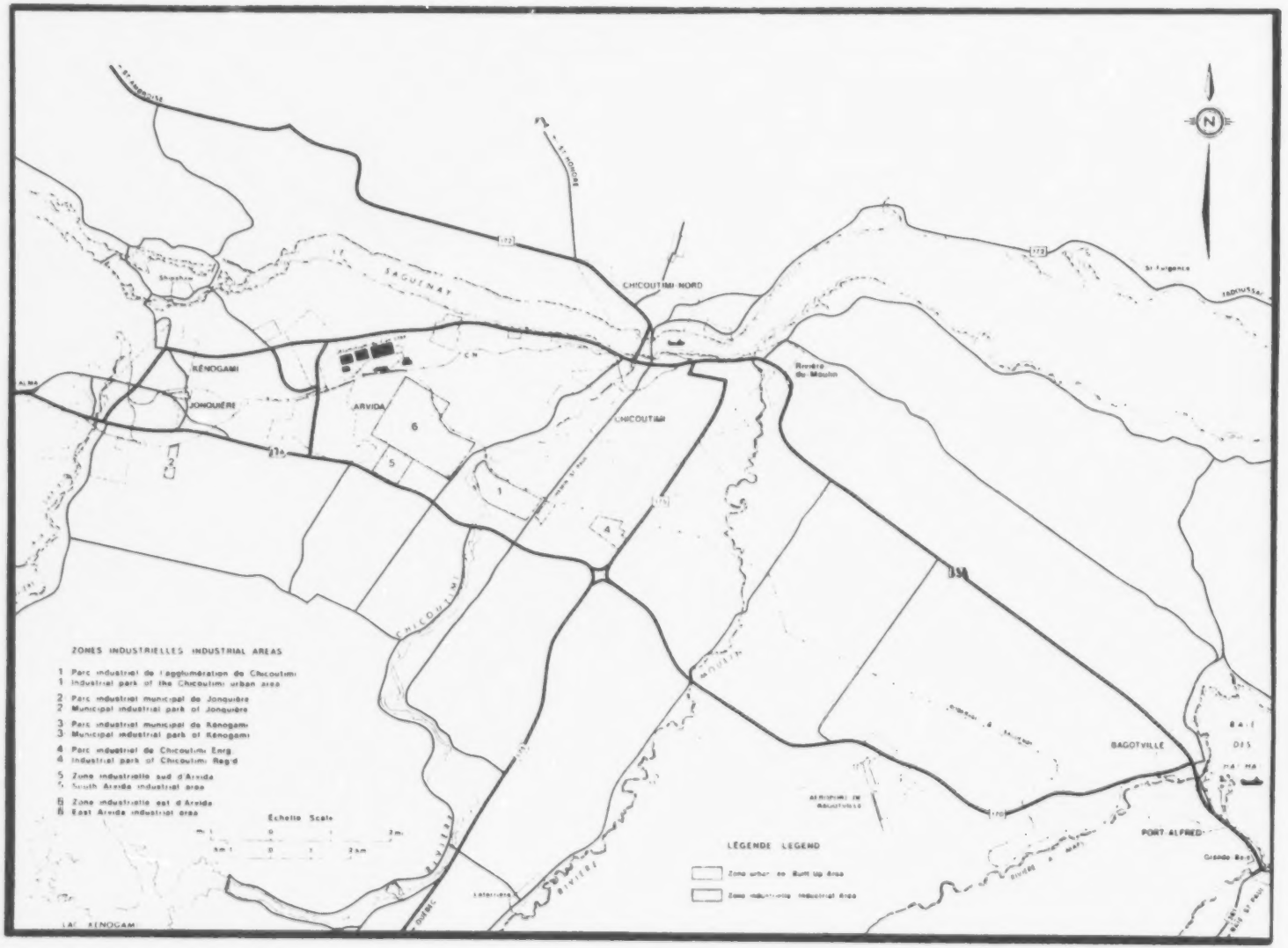
The Chicoutimi region, like the rest of Quebec, benefits from cheap electricity. The commissioning of the James Bay hydro-electric complex has given Quebec an abundant supply of electrical power, enabling it to offer some of the lowest electricity rates in the world and to export large energy surpluses.

Hydro Quebec is the main supplier of electricity in the Saguenay-Lake St John region. In the Chicoutimi community, the government-owned utility operates the Arnaud Bridge and Garneau Falls dams, which have a combined capacity of 7,690 kilowatts (10,950 hp), the forest products company Abitibi Price runs its own hydro-electric plants to supply power to its mills; these plants have a total capacity of 9,900 kilowatts and are located within Chicoutimi's municipal limits.

The Chicoutimi community has been hooked up to a natural gas supply system, operated by Gaz Metropolitain Inc, since the fall of 1984. The supply system brings gas by pipeline from western Canada. A distinct advantage for the region, the availability of natural gas offers an alternative to electrical power.

Other, more traditional sources of energy, such as fuel and heating oil, are also available in the community.

MAP 7
INDUSTRIAL PARKS
SAGUENAY REGION



SOURCE: Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce, Agglomérations du Haut-Saguenay, 1975.

8- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

This chapter describes the Chicoutimi community educational system.

Table 25 shows the number of educational institutions and the enrolment at each educational level. Kindergarten, elementary and secondary data are from 1983-1984; community college and university data were compiled in May 1985.

TABLE 25
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLMENT
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY

LEVEL	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	ENROLMENT
Kindergarten and elementary	26	8,940
Secondary	6	5,963
Community College (CEGEP)	1	4,790
University	1	6,614

SOURCE: Quebec Department of Education, Economic and Demographic Studies Branch, Numerical list of school boards and public and private schools in Quebec, 1984-07-30.

8.1 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Virtually all public elementary and secondary education in the community is provided in French. Of the four school boards in the community, the Chicoutimi and Valin boards provide kindergarten, elementary and secondary schooling for 98.7% of the local school-age population.

The Chicoutimi School Board serves the southern Saguenay area; it administers 17 schools, including three at the secondary level.

The Valin School Board serves all the territory north of the Saguenay River; this takes in the north part of the City of Chicoutimi and the neighbouring localities. The board runs 13 schools, including one secondary institution.

Two other school boards manage institutions in the community. These are the Eastern Quebec and Saguenay boards, and in 1983-84 they had a total enrolment of 194 pupils.

There are also a number of private educational institutions in the community. The Chicoutimi Apostolic School has 210 pupils enrolled in its elementary-school program. The Chicoutimi Seminary offers a classical secondary program and has an enrolment of 657 pupils. The Lycée du Saguenay is a secondary school for girls. Other institutions in the community are the Conservatory of Music and the Saguenay Riding School, both considered to be government-funded schools, the Saguenay School of Ballet and the Chicoutimi Flying School.

A Vocational Training Board also organizes training courses in the community.

8.2 COMMUNITY COLLEGES (CEGEPS)

The Chicoutimi CEGEP (Collège d'enseignement général et professionel) offers junior-college and vocational programs. As of September 1985, a total of 17 programs are offered, all of which are recognized by the Quebec Department of Higher Education, Science and Technology. Some of these programs are not offered elsewhere in Quebec.

The Chicoutimi CEGEP has an excellent reputation throughout Quebec for its technical programs. Some of the better known ones are:

Dietary science
Medical laboratory technology
Anesthesiology
Physical rehabilitation
Nursing
Architectural technology
Civil engineering technology
Electrodynamics
Instrumentation and control
Electronics
Flying
Marketing
Finance
Computer science

The CEGEP also has an Adult Education Department that offers a wide range of general, vocational and cultural courses and programs.

Full-time enrolment at the Chicoutimi CEGEP was 3,263 in May 1985. In addition, 1,527 students were enrolled in adult education courses.

The local population also benefits from the broad range of courses offered by Jonquière CEGEP, just a short distance from Chicoutimi, as well as by colleges located in Alma and St Felicien.

The Vocational Training Board offers vocational courses at the community college level.

8.3 UNIVERSITIES

8.3.1 University of Quebec at Chicoutimi

The University of Quebec at Chicoutimi (UQAC) offers 48 certificate programs, 44 bachelor's degree programs and 14 master's degree programs.

Courses not provided by UQAC are available at universities in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec City or elsewhere in the province.

Tables 26 and 27 list the main courses offered by UQAC at the certificate, bachelor's and master's levels.

8.3.2 Ecole nationale d'administration publique (ENAP)

Founded in 1969, the Ecole nationale d'administration publique is a university-level institution offering courses in management and public administration. The Chicoutimi branch of the ENAP offers a master's program in public administration, which can be done either full time or part time, as well as short advanced-study programs in various specialized fields.

The ENAP also offers three types of advanced services for public organizations: customized proficiency courses for administrators within a single organization; consultation services for various management fields; and a service for identifying human resource development organizational requirements. Many other proficiency programs for administrators are also provided.

TABLE 26
MAIN CERTIFICATE AND BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS
UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AT CHICOUTIMI

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4108 Certificate in business data processing* (15)
4122 Certificate in business administration (15)
4138 Certificate in accounting* (9)
4209 Certificate in human resource management* (12)
4270 Certificate in maintenance management*
7754 Bachelor's in business administration (marketing, finance, management, co-operative management) (4)
7838 Bachelor's in business administration: data processing (4)
7841 Bachelor's in business administration: law and business management (4)
7842 Bachelor's in business administration: accounting (4)
7768 Bachelor's in education: business administration (4)

ARTS

4163 Certificate in art and arts and crafts* (18)
4164 Certificate in art history*
4173 Certificate in theatre*
4224 Certificate in film studies*
4127 Certificate in Spanish* (16)
4149 Certificate in English as a second language (16)
4238 Certificate in modern languages (16)
4144 Certificate in Amerindian linguistics* (10)
4185 Certificate in teaching French at the elementary level*
4186 Certificate in teaching French at the secondary level*
4237 Certificate in teaching French as a second language
7772 Bachelor's in plastic arts (5)
7773 Bachelor's in education: plastic arts (5)
7786 Bachelor's in linguistics
7787 Bachelor's in education: English as a second language (16)
7792 Bachelor's in French literature
7793 Bachelor's in education: French literature

APPLIED SCIENCE

7715 Bachelor's in geological engineering (2)
7728 Bachelor's in geology (2)
7852 Bachelor's in integrated engineering (2)

EDUCATION

4051 Certificate in education (general)* (17)
4052 Certificate in education (vocational)* (8)
4053 Certificate in education (Amerindian)*
4112 Certificate in special education* (14)
4194 Certificate in adult education*
7749 Bachelor's in special education (16)
7812 Bachelor's in education: kindergarten and elementary (16)
7851 Bachelor's in education: technological and vocational training

TABLE 26 (CONT'D)
MAIN CERTIFICATE AND BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS
UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AT CHICOUTIMI

PURE SCIENCES

4139 Certificate in environmental science*
7705 Bachelor's in biology (1)
7706 Bachelor's in education: biology (1)
7722 Bachelor's in education: mathematics (4)
7724 Bachelor's in physics (1)
7725 Bachelor's in education: physics (1)
7726 Bachelor's in chemistry (1)
7727 Bachelor's in education: chemistry (1)
7843 Bachelor's in mathematics and computer science (4)

HUMANITIES

7756 Bachelor's in geography
7757 Bachelor's in education: geography
7758 Bachelor's in history
7759 Bachelor's in education: history

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

4121 Certificate in religious studies*
7763 Bachelor's in theology
7800 Bachelor's in education: religious studies

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
HEALTH SCIENCES
SOCIAL SCIENCES

4107 Certificate in physical education
7737 Bachelor's in physical education (16)
4101 Certificate in community nursing (6)
7703 Bachelor's in health sciences (13)
4155 Certificate in social work* (11)
4156 Certificate in group leadership* (11)
4166 Certificate in social rehabilitation* (11)
4193 Certificate in gerontology* (11)
4253 Certificate in occupational health and safety*
7762 Bachelor's in social sciences

SOURCE: University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, Office of the Registrar, April 1985.

TABLE 27
MAIN MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS - 1984
UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AT CHICOUTIMI

3414	Master's in education
3441	Master's in project management
3460	Master's in mathematics
3481	Master's in theology
3406	Master's in earth sciences
3436	Master's in literature
3443	Master's in plastic arts
3475	Master's in aquatic production
3476	Master's in small business management
3477	Master's in resources and systems
3493	Master's in regional studies

SOURCE: University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, Office of the Registrar, 1985.

9- SERVICES

9.1 HEALTH CARE

Publicly funded health care is available on a universal basis, and the community has a substantial number of health care professionals and several specialized institutions.

9.1.1 Health Care Facilities

Chicoutimi Hospital provides health care in 29 medical specialties, including gynecology, cardiology, surgery (general, plastic, buccal and dental), laryngology, nephrology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, orthopedics, pneumology, pediatrics, hematology, neurology and cancer treatment.

The hospital is responsible for providing the population of the Saguenay-Lake St John region with specialized care that is not available in other hospitals. Many of the region's seriously ill patients are therefore sent to the hospital for treatment.

The hospital has 660 beds and uses the most advanced medical technology. The acquisition of this technology is funded in part by the general public, through associations, religious communities or the Chicoutimi Hospital Foundation.

A broad range of social services is provided by the Quebec Department of Social Affairs through the Social Services Centre and the Local Community Service Centre. These services include psychological, adoption, child protection, and family planning services as well as prenatal courses, school counselling and home care.

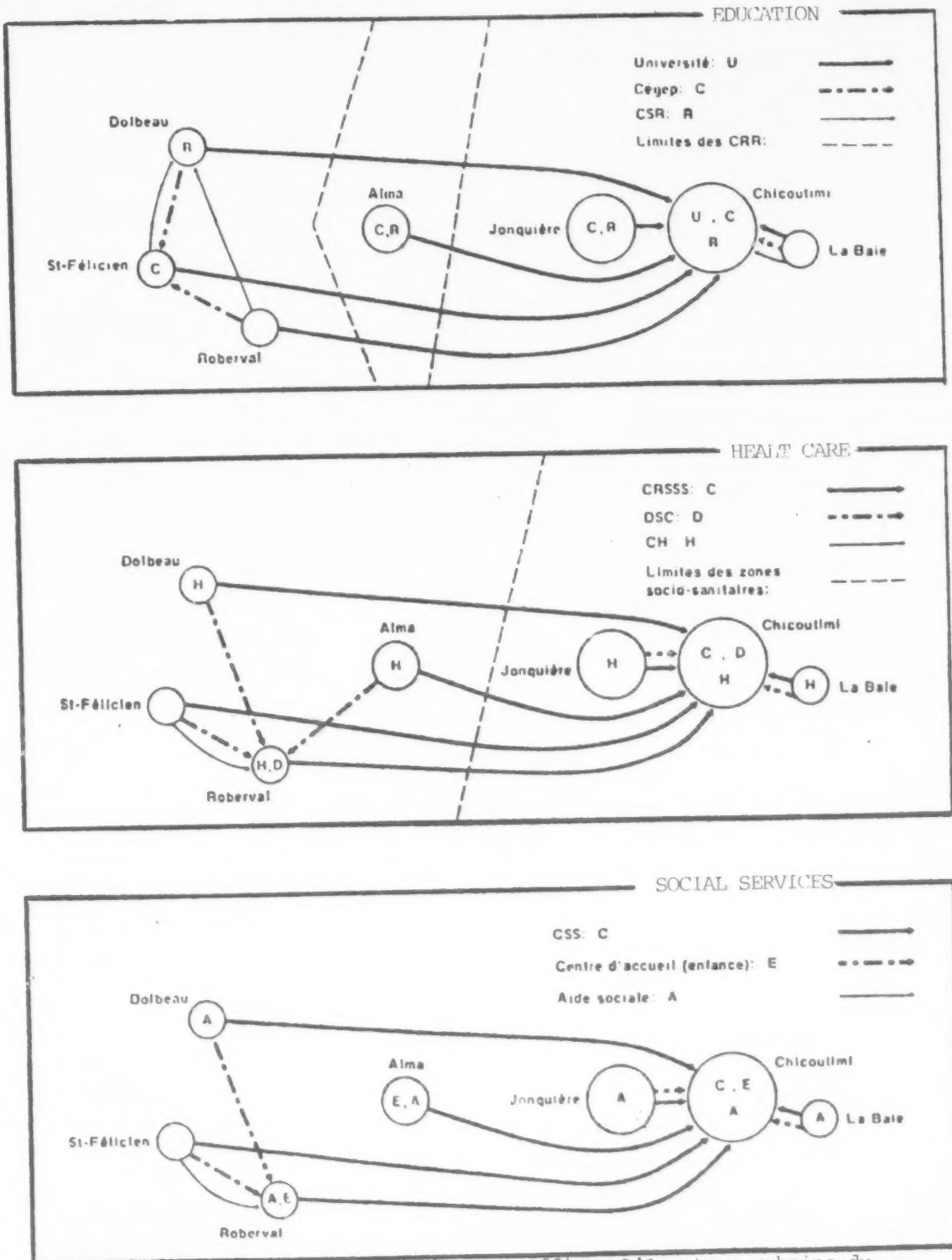
The Roland Saucier Institute is responsible for providing psychiatric care.

The community also has many specialized clinics and polyclinics, several senior citizens' homes, rehabilitation centres, day care centres, and various other homes. In addition, the local population benefits from the services offered by various aid and rehabilitation organizations, such as the Mental Health Association, agencies for visually handicapped persons, cerebral palsy and paraplegia patients, alcoholics, and single mothers, and homes for mentally retarded persons.

9.1.2 Health Care Staff

Over 100 general practitioners have private or public practices in the Chicoutimi community. The community also has 175 specialists in a wide range of fields, including cardiology, gynecology and laryngology. A number of specialists work together in polyclinics,

MAP 8
DEMAND FOR EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH CARE
AND SOCIAL SERVICES



SOURCE: Quebec Planning and Development Office, L'Armature urbaine du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean, région 02.

offering a full range of medical services - neurology, obstetrics, cardiology, etc. - from a single office complex.

Professionals in the other health care fields also practise in Chicoutimi: pharmacists, optometrists, dispensing opticians, denturologists, dietitians, chiropractors and acupuncturists.

Dental care is provided by over 65 dentists, dental surgeons, endodontists, orthodontists and other dental specialists. Many of these professionals work out of dental clinics.

The community's health care needs are generally very well looked after.

9.2 FINANCIAL SERVICES

This section provides general information about the main firms offering financial services in the community, ie banks, credit unions, investment dealers, trust companies, real estate agencies and general insurance companies.

9.2.1 Chartered Banks and Credit Unions

Most of the major Canadian banks have branches in the community, namely, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the National Bank of Canada. The city of Chicoutimi itself has 13 bank branches.

There are also 13 credit unions spread throughout the community's various localities. As member credit unions in the Mouvement Desjardins, these institutions offer their customers a range of services comparable to those offered by the chartered banks. Several workers' credit unions, including the Caisse d'Etablissement du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean, also provide financial services to the community.

9.2.2 Trust Companies

A number of trust companies have branches in the community: Fiducie du Quebec, Fiducie Pret et Revenu, Trust General du Canada and Montreal Trust. The head offices of all these companies are located in Montreal.

9.2.3 Investment Dealers

Two investment dealers have branches in Chicoutimi: Levesque, Beaubien Inc and McLeod Young Weir Ltd. Both firms have their head offices in Montreal.

The Montreal firm of Geoffrion Leclerc has a branch office in Jonquière.

9.2.4 Real Estate Agencies

Chicoutimi has a significant number of real estate agencies. The larger ones are the Caisse d'Etablissement du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean, Fiducie Pret et Revenu, Groupe Segami, Trust General, RE/MAX Saguenay, Trans Action MF and Immeubles Belley.

9.2.5 General Insurance Companies

A number of Canadian, American and European insurance companies offer their services in the community. Some have their own local branches, while others conduct business through brokers. Firms such as Mutual Life of Canada, Mutual of Omaha, Prudential of America, Belair Insurance Company, La Sauvegarde and Sun Life of Canada have their own offices in the community.

A total of 43 companies provide insurance services to the community.

9.3 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Professional and technical services are offered to the community by 153 firms. Some of these firms do business throughout the province. A wide range of special services is provided by highly qualified personnel.

Data processing, computer servicing, engineering, architectural, management consulting, accounting, advertising, surveying, notarial and legal, urban planning and appraisal services are offered.

Broken down by category, there are 16 firms specialized in data processing, 26 accounting firms, 7 advertising firms, 38 firms specialized in architecture, engineering and related technical and scientific services, 25 law firms (notaries and lawyers), 12 management consulting firms and 29 other firms specialized in various professional services.

9.4 HOTEL SERVICES

The community has 171 establishments specializing in accommodation and food services.

The number of hotel and motel rooms in the community is estimated at 822. Table 28 lists the main hotels and motels with their number of rooms. In 1985, 31 establishments provided accommodation services in the community.

TABLE 28
MAIN HOTELS AND MOTELS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1985

ESTABLISHMENT	CLASS	NUMBER OF ROOMS
Auberge des Gouverneurs	5	167
Le Montagnais Hotel and Motel	5	223
Universel Motel	5	119
Chicoutimi Hotel	4	100
Au Parasol	3	94
M.G. Motel	3	60
Auberge La Clairière	2	40
Le Picardie Hotel	2	37
Mont Valin Motel	2	36

When necessary, the Chicoutimi CEGEP can provide accommodation for 200 people, and the Youth Hostel can accommodate 50. The Chicoutimi Seminary, the motherhouse of the Soeurs du Bon Conseil and the Institut des Peres Jesuites (Val Racine) can also provide beds. Further accommodation is available in nearby Jonquière.

There are some 140 restaurants in the community, most of them offering traditional Canadian dishes. A number of establishments specialize in Italian, Chinese, French or other types of cuisine. The major international fast-food chains also have outlets in the community. All in all, food services are generally quite good.

10- GOVERNMENT

This chapter outlines the government services provided in the community. Particular attention has been given to municipal government, including municipal tax structure and finances.

10.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A relatively large number of federal departments and organizations are represented in the Chicoutimi community. In 1984, however, scarcely 200 people were employed by these departments and organizations, most of them in the city of Chicoutimi.

The Bagotville military base, near La Baie, and the Jonquière Taxation Centre provide a number of jobs in the Chicoutimi community.

The following departments have offices in the community:

Agriculture Canada
- Veterinary Inspection
  - Animal Health

Communications Canada
- Radio Examinations and Certificates
- Radio Station Licensing

National Defence
- Armed Forces Recruiting Centre
- Saguenay Regiment - Militia
- Special Investigation Unit
- Naval College

Employment and Immigration Canada
- Canada Employment Centre
- Canada Employment Centre on Campus
- Canada Immigration Centre
- Employment Development Branch
- Canada Farm Labour Service

Solicitor General
- RCMP
- Correctional Service

Revenue Canada
- Excise Duties
- Customs
- Revenue Canada - Taxation

Public Works Canada

Transport Canada
  Ports Canada
  Air Traffic Services

Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Environment Canada

Energy and Resources

Health and Welfare
  Income Security
  Family Allowances
  Old Age Security
  Canada Pension Plan

Several federal organizations also have offices in the community:

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
National Film Board
Canada Post Corporation
Royal Canadian Legion
Federal Business Development Bank
Canadian National

10.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Government of Quebec is very well represented in the community, with many provincial departments and organizations having offices there. These departments and organizations employed some 550 people in the community in 1984.

Main departments:

Cultural Affairs
  Quebec National Archives
  Saguenay Conservatory of Music
  Saguenay Regional Branch

Municipal Affairs

Social Affairs
  Saguenay-Lake St John Regional Health Care and Social Services Council
  Social Services Centre

Agricultural, Fisheries and Food
  Food Inspection
  Agricultural Information
  Regional Office for Preventive Veterinary Medicine
  Local Farm Credit Office
  Combined services

Energy and Resources

Environment
  Highway report

Justice
  Youth Court
  Detention facility
  Adult Probation Services
  Deputy Attorney General
  Chicoutimi Registration Office
  Community Legal Aid Centre
  Quebec Police Force
  Regional Legal Services Branch

Recreation, Fish and Game
  Wildlife Conservation

Manpower and Income Security
  Regional Office
  Quebec Employment Centre

Housing and Consumer Protection
  Rental Board

Transport
  St Honoré Airport
  District Office

Many provincial government organizations and corporations are also represented in the community. Some of the chief ones are:

Quebec Occupational Health and Safety Commission
Quebec Pension Plan
Quebec Construction Office
Communications Quebec
Motor Vehicle Insurance Board
Quebec Liquor Corporation
Quebec Office of Handicapped Persons
Saguenay-Lake St John Labour and Vocational Training Commission

10.3 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

10.3.1 Type of Government

The various localities that make up the Chicoutimi community are administered by municipal councils elected in accordance with the Quebec Municipal Code. A municipal council is made up of a mayor, who chairs council meetings, and a certain number of councillors; the number of councillors depends on the size of the locality.

TABLE 29
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES	TERM OF OFFICE	PER CAPITA DEBT (1)
Chicoutimi	13	4 years	$1,051.00
St David de Falardeau	7	3 years	$ 137.50
St Rose du Nord	7	3 years	N.A.
St Fulgence	7	3 years	N.A.
Laterrière	7	3 years	$ 210.00
Notre Dame de Laterrière	7	3 years	N.A.
St Honoré	7	3 years	N.A.

(1): 1983

Municipal councils have responsibility in the following areas:

- Property assessment
- Town planning
- Water purification
- Municipal taxation
- Municipal by-laws
- Public safety

10.3.2 Tax Structure

Table 30 presents basic financial information on each of the municipalities in the Chicoutimi community. The data are from 1984.

Table 31 gives financial statistics from 1978, 1982 and 1983 for the main towns and cities in Quebec. These figures should put the financial situation of the City of Chicoutimi, the largest municipality in the community, in proper perspective.

The financial terms used in the tables may be defined as follows:

Budget : Total municipal revenues and expenditures.

Per capita debt : Long-term debt divided by the population of the municipality.

TABLE 30
TAX STRUCTURE - 1984

MUNICIPALITY	ASSESSMENT BASE AS A % OF MARKET VALUE	PROPERTY TAX: RATE PER $100 OF ASSESSMENT	SCHOOL TAX	OTHER MUNICIPAL TAX			BUDGET
				A	B	C	
Chicoutimi	100%	$2.17	$0.30	$120 (1)		$ 32	$36,563,657
St David de Falardeau	100%	$0.75	N.A.	$ 36	$ 6	N.A.	$ 841,965
St Rose du Nord	100%	$1.05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	$ 100,000
St Fulgence	100%	$0.70	N.A.	$ 75 (1)		$ 36	N.A.
Laterrière	100%	$0.73	$0.27	$140 (1)		$ 33	$ 1,127,000
St Honoré	100%	$0.80	$0.25	$120	$ 30	$ 36	$ 1,036,800

SOURCE: Information gathered from the municipalities by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, August 1984.

Other municipal tax: A: Water
B: Sewers
C: Garbage disposal

A (1): Water and sewers

TABLE 31
FINANCIAL STATISTICS ON TEN LARGE QUEBEC MUNICIPALITIES

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	RATE OF ASSESSMENT (1)			TOTAL PER CAPITA DEBT			PER CAPITA DEBT SERVICING (2)			PER CAPITA TAX REVENUE			TAX INCREASES		TOTAL DEBT/ ADJUSTED TAXABLE ASSESSMENT			CREDIT RATING GIVEN BY THE CANADIAN BOND RATING SERVICE
		1978	1982	1983	1978	1982	1983	1978	1982	1983	1978	1982	1983	1983/ 1978	1983/ 1982	1978	1982	1983	1983
		%	%	%	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	%	
Alma	26,300	0.88	1.70	1.46	732	838	807	94	160	141	160	342	342	28.5	0.1	4.9	5.0	4.1	BBB
Chicoutimi	60,100	2.53	2.55	2.36	795	1065	1101	99	162	173	224	408	408	20.5	-0.1	10.7	7.4	7.2	BB
Drummondville	37,000	1.33	2.41	2.35	696	859	884	84	148	151	165	350	346	27.4	-1.2	6.8	6.7	6.7	BB
Hull	59,644	1.30	2.53	2.47	868	1210	1212	100	183	230	301	504	530	19.0	5.1	5.0	6.4	5.9	BBB(strong)
Jonquière	60,100	1.46	1.96	1.56	698	858	867	94	133	136	242	429	461	22.6	7.4	4.6	4.8	3.6	BBB
Laval	270,945	2.21	2.56	2.57	871	1055	1201	99	180	202	302	484	526	18.5	8.7	8.0	5.9	6.3	BBB
Montreal	1,018,600	3.80	3.30	3.20	1030	1247	1247	166	200	222	589	718	765	7.5	6.6	10.5	7.0	6.4	A(strong)
Quebec City	166,474	2.78	3.56	3.42	985	1280	1481	150	188	226	237	627	677	46.4	8.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	BBB
Rimouski	29,236	1.74	2.02	2.13	617	768	777	79	123	133	195	372	397	25.9	6.7	6.1	4.5	4.4	BBB
Sherbrooke	75,137	2.05	3.02	3.08	874	989	981	110	128	158	257	432	446	18.4	3.2	8.2	7.6	7.4	BBB
AVERAGE		2.01	2.56	2.46	817	1017	1057	108	160	177	267	467	490	23.5	4.45	7.4	6.4	6.1	

Table: Jonquière Development Corporation, March 1985.

SOURCE: Canadian Bond Rating Service
Les Affaires, February 2, 1985.

NOTE: 1) The assessment rate has been adjusted for the purposes of comparing the municipalities.

2) Debt servicing includes interest and reimbursement of principal.

* Statistics on assessment rate, total debt, per capita debt servicing and debt ratio were compiled from 1979 for the municipalities marked with an asterisk.

Taxable assessment : Total value of all assessed commercial and residential units taxable at the standard mill rate.

Assessment rate (median) : Municipal tax roll assessment expressed as a percentage of market value (eg assessment at 90% of market value).

Property tax : Tax on residential, commercial and industrial property.

Business tax : Tax on rental value of commercial premises.

Overall tax rate : Rate set by the municipal council on the basis of revenues and expenditures. It includes property tax, services tax and school tax (depending on the municipality). This rate is used as an index for calculating a value as close as possible to the market value of an assessment unit.

Credit rating : Rating given to a municipality on the basis of assessment growth, debt and taxation levels, debt management and capital expenditure programs.

The various ratings are:

AAA: excellent
AA: very good
BBB: average
BB: below average
B: weak
C: speculative
D: in default

To make the table easier to read, data on budgets, per capita debt and taxable assessment have been rounded off.

10.3.3 Police

The City of Chicoutimi is the only locality in the community that has its own police force. Headed by a staff consisting of a chief of police, a deputy chief of police and three assistant chiefs, the force has 65 officers:

10 detectives
40 patrol officers
1 liaison officer

5 sergeants
4 corporals
1 detective sergeant
1 school brigade sergeant
1 prevention officer
1 prevention sergeant
1 preventionist

The other municipalities in the community are served by the Quebec Police Force; its administrative offices are located in Chicoutimi.

10.3.4 Fire Protection

Fire protection in the localities outside Chicoutimi itself is provided by a number of volunteer fire departments that have tank trucks, pumps, ladders and other equipment.

The City of Chicoutimi has its own fire department; it consists of 40 police officer-fire fighters and is headed by a fire chief assisted by two prevention officers. The department uses very modern fire-fighting equipment that includes tank, pump and ladder trucks.

10.3.5 Industrial Development

A number of organizations are involved in promoting the economic development of the community.

The Chicoutimi Economic Development Corporation Inc, for instance, concerns itself with the economic health of the city of Chicoutimi. The organization pilots a variety of industrials projects with a view to encouraging new firms to set up operations in the municipality.

Also located in Chicoutimi is a "Maison de l'Industrie", an organization whose aim is to establish a sales agency for regional products. To achieve this, the organization will first have to identify the products and firms that might benefit from this kind of agency and then analyse prospective markets.

Other organizations and associations concerned with the economic vitality of the Chicoutimi community and the city of Chicoutimi are:

- The Chicoutimi Chamber of Commerce
- The Saguenay Housing Builders' Association
- The Quebec Construction Contractors' Association
- The Saguenay-Lake St John-Chibougamau Tourist Association
- The St David de Falardeau Development Corporation
- The Société en commandite pour la création d'entreprises

- The Downtown Chicoutimi Business Development Corporation
- The Place du Royaume Merchants' Association
- The Chicoutimi Hotel and Restaurant Association

10.3.6 Regional County Municipality (RCM)

A regional county municipality is a corporate entity formed by grouping together the territory of various municipalities. It is administered by a council composed of the mayors of the member municipalities. The chief responsibility of the council is land use planning; secondary responsibilities are property assessment, garbage disposal, and the collection of real estate transfer duties.

Regional county municipalities thus replace municipal counties, the former umbrella administrative structures for local municipalities.

The seven municipalities that make up the Chicoutimi community are part of the Saguenay Fjord Regional County Municipality, which embraces a total of twenty municipalities:

- Three urban municipalities: Chicoutimi, Jonquière and La Baie;

- Seventeen rural municipalities: Begin, Kenogami Township, Tremblay Township, Ferland and Boileau, L'Anse St Jean, Larouche, Laterrière, Petit Saguenay, Rivière Eternité, St Ambroise, St Charles de Bourget, St David de Falardeau, St Félix d'Otis, St Fulgence, St Honoré, St Rose du Nord, Shipshaw.

This RCM is administered by a 30-member council composed of the mayors of the 20 municipalities and municipal councillors representing the cities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière and La Baie. The council is assisted by a seven-member administrative committee.

11- CONSTRUCTION

This chapter deals with the four main areas of the construction industry: residential, commercial, industrial and institutional.

11.1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Table 32 shows the breakdown of dwelling units by type for the Chicoutimi community.

TABLE 32
TYPES OF DWELLING
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1981

TYPE OF DWELLING	CITY OF CHICOUTIMI	CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY
Detached house	10,090	13,075
Semidetached house	1,310	1,660
Apartment block, 5 storeys or more	500	500
Apartment block, less than 5 storeys	3,625	2,805
Duplex	2,380	2,780

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, Cat. E-563.

Rental costs in the community are among some of the lowest in Canada. For the purposes of comparison, the average price in 1983 of a new house financed under the National Housing Act was $63,000 in Chicoutimi (approximate value of land $13,000), $59,573 in Montreal, $69,714 in Halifax, $72,078 in Ottawa-Hull, $93,305 in Calgary, $94,854 in Vancouver and $96,311 in Toronto.

According to the Quebec Real Estate Association, the average prices of homes in the Saguenay-Lake St John region are among the most reasonable anywhere in Quebec. This is illustrated in Table 33.

Changes in residential construction activity in the community are shown in Table 34.

Compared with 1983, 1984 was a year of significant growth in residential construction activity. The number of housing starts for single-family dwellings rose sharply, reflecting a province-wide trend toward increased activity in the industry.

TABLE 33
AVERAGE PRICE OF HOUSES IN QUEBEC

REGION	AVERAGE PRICE 1985	1984	(%)
Lower St Lawrence	43,115	39,168	10.1
Central Quebec	46,101	39,329	17.2
Eastern Townships	45,713	42,202	8.3
Lanaudière	40,800	38,922	4.8
Laurentians	56,723	56,691	0.1
St Maurice Valley	47,782	48,689	-1.9
Montreal	70,458	62,938	12.0
Outaouais	62,491	52,993	17.9
Quebec City	56,400	52,014	8.4
Saguenay-Lake St John	49,114	50,164	-2.1

Source: Quebec Real Estate Association.

TABLE 34
VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY - 1979-1984

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Single-family	433	315	191	114	271	238
Semidetached	77	59	44	32	120	212
Cottages	12	3	8	5	5	2
Multi-family	539	93	226	55	121	51
Row houses	12	-	36	-	6	4
Value of residential building permits (in thousands of dollars)	33,334	18,768	19,451	10,489	25,714	27,957

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, Cat. BFS-64-001.

According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the number of housing starts in Quebec edged up by 6% during 1984. This growth was primarily due to a more favourable economic situation brought about, in part at least, by a drop in interest rates in the second quarter of 1984, government home-ownership programs and a real increase in the disposable income of households.

On the whole, the residential construction industry posted good results in 1979, 1980 and 1981. The severe recession in the latter half of 1981 and in 1982 slowed activity sharply, however. The industry has seen renewed growth over the last two years.

On balance, a number of factors should favour further growth in the industry: the continuation of certain government home-ownership programs, the increasing popularity of condominiums, and present and forecast interest-rate levels.

The residential vacancy rate, which was 1.7% in March 1984, has been falling for a number of years, and this should give an added boost to the industry.

11.2 COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION

Table 35 shows changes in the value of non-residential construction (commercial, industrial and institutional) in the community from 1979 to 1984.

TABLE 35
VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION
CHICOUTIMI COMMUNITY
(in thousands of dollars)

YEAR	COMMERCIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INSTITUTIONAL
1979	12,033	10,682	757
1980	7,773	4,611	16,626
1981	12,965	1,632	3,757
1982	2,383	1,052	3,151
1983	3,429	4,541	616
1984	5,972	1,108	5,841

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, Cat. BFS-64-001.

Industrial construction activity dropped off considerably during the recession of 1981 and 1982.

This decreased activity corresponded, in dollar terms, to successive declines of 65% for 1980-1981 and 36% for 1981-1982. Since the recession, companies have been very cautious about launching new construction projects and have preferred to invest in machinery to shore up their financial and competitive position. Industrial investment did picked up strongly in 1983, however, with growth of 331.7%, before dropping off again in 1984.

The planned aluminum smelter in Laterrière is definitely the biggest building project in the area for a number of years, and over the medium term it should spur new growth in the local construction industry.

The project, which will involve investment of a billion dollars over five years, should be completed around 1990. However, the present depressed state of the aluminum market certainly does not provide any incentive to finish on schedule.

Although the project has been announced and work has already begun, no building permit has yet been issued by the City of Chicoutimi: only a special agreement between the municipal authorities and the developer has been approved for the time being. This temporary arrangement explains why significant sums are not included in Statistics Canada's most recent data on industrial building investment.

When completed, the new smelter will employ some 800 workers.

After a downturn in 1982 owing to the recession, commercial construction activity saw renewed growth as investment increased 43.9% in 1983 and 74.1% in 1984. This trend has continued in 1985, with the announcement of shopping centre and commercial condominium projects.

These projects should help maintain a certain level of activity in the construction industry as a whole.

The institutional or government construction sector reached a peak in 1980. Following the recession, strong growth returned in 1984.

Of all the investments made or announced over the last few years, the construction of the Laterrière aluminum smelter is the one that will have the greatest impact on the economic development of the Chicoutimi community.

TABLE 36
MAJOR INVESTMENTS - 1983, 1984, 1985

INVESTOR	TYPE OF PROJECT	AMOUNT ($)
Alcan	Laterrière aluminum smelter	1 billion
Bell Canada	Communications network	18 million (SLSJ region)
Gaz Inter-Cité Inc	Gas pipeline (completed in 1984)	225 million (SLSJ region)
City of Chicoutimi	Water purification	12 million
Le Valinouet Ski Resort	Ski resort	10 million
Place du Royaume	Expansion	7.5 million
Government of Quebec	Law courts	15 million
Government of Canada	Federal building	4.5 million
City of Chicoutimi	Police station	2.5 million
City of Chicoutimi	Filtration plant	1.8 million
Vieille Pulperie		2 million
Galeries Racine	Shopping centre	1 million
Le Montagnais Hotel	Expansion	1.5 million
Government of Canada	Federal building (RCMP) Transport centre Shopping centre	1 million 3.5 million 4 million
Place Elysée	Commercial condominium	1 million
City of Chicoutimi	Downtown development	2 million
Government of Quebec	Detention centre	10 million
Government of Canada	Harbour development	4.5 million
Government of Quebec	Water purification	15 million
Government of Canada	Naval college	2.1 million

SISJ: Saguenay-Lake St John.

12- ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Residents and visitors alike may choose from a wide range of cultural, social and sports activities. Facilities are modern and suitable for community needs.

12.1 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The community's cultural scene is very active. The region has a variety of museums, many historic sites, several theatres and eight public libraries.

Most cultural events take place in Chicoutimi. The city has premises for hosting painters and singers and for putting on plays, art exhibits and so on. These premises include the Saguenay Museum and La Vieille Pulperie, a historic site where exhibitions, summer theatre and similar events are held.

Internationally known artists appear at Dufour Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1,013. The auditorium is also used for conferences, operettas, plays, films, etc. Larger productions, such as concerts given by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra or by popular rock groups, are held at Georges Vezina Centre.

Chicoutimi also has another five auditoriums as well as movie theatres, a drive-in theatre, several art galleries and a community centre.

In addition, the cultural life of the community is enriched by the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, the Saguenay Ballet Academy and the Chicoutimi Conservatory of Music. The many events organized by these three institutions are much appreciated by the local population.

12.2 SPORTS

These is certainly no lack of sports opportunities in the community. The nearby green spaces, lakes, rivers and mountains provide all the resources required for sports facilities.

The gymnasiums and other facilities of the University of Quebec sports complex, built in Chicoutimi for the 1983 Canada Games, are heavily frequented by the local population.

In addition, the community has several other gymnasiums as well as indoor and outdoor ice rinks, tennis courts, and playing fields for soccer, baseball, football, etc.

Vacationers and local residents can also enjoy golf, riding, camping, hunting and water sports such as sailing, swimming, canoeing, yachting and trout or salmon fishing.

Winter activities include downhill skiing (at Le Valinouet), cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

The community also has a Quebec Junior A hockey franchise and is represented in the league by the Chicoutimi Sagueneans.

12.3 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

CITY OF CHICOUTIMI

Attractions:

- St Anne's Cross Belvedere
- Jacques Cartier Street Belvedere
- St Anne's Bridge Promenade
- Moulin River Promenade
- Colline Park
- Moulin River Park
- Rosaire Gauthier Park
- St Francois Xavier Cathedral
- Sacré Coeur Church
- St Anne's Church
- La Vieille Pulperie
- House of painter Arthur Villeneuve
- Price House
- Coteau du Portage Monument
- Saguenay Museum
- Community Centre
- Saint Vallier de Chicoutimi Hospital
- Former convent of the Antonienne Sisters
- Marjolaine II cruises
- Highway safety village
- Chicoutimi CEGEP
- University of Quebec

Events:

- Saguenay Regatta
- Souvenir Carnival (February)
- Francophone Marathon (June)
- Regional Agricultural Exhibition (June)
- Alcan Open Tennis Tournament (July)
- Saguenay Water Festival (July)
- Davis Cup Final (July)
- Horticultural Show (April)
- etc

LATERRIERE

Attractions:

- Portage des Roches roadside rest area
- Provincial roadside rest area
- Notre Dame de Laterrière Municipal Park
- Church (historical monument)
- Presbytery (historical monument)
- Father Honorat's Mill (historical monument)
- etc

ST HONORÉ

Attractions:

- St Honoré's Church

ST DAVID DE FALARDEAU

Attractions:

- St David's Church
- Blueberry grove
- Galets Falls
- Forest research centre
- Le Valinouet Ski Resort
- etc

ST FULGENCE

Attractions:

- Mount Valin
- Cape Jaseux Park
- Red trout pisciculture
- Bird sanctuary
- etc

Events:

- Viking Festival
- etc

ST ROSE DU NORD

Attractions:

- Roadside rest area
- St Rose's Church
- Nature museum
- St Basile de Tableau Chapel
- Beautiful scenery
- etc

TREMBLAY TOWNSHIP

Attractions:

- Roadside rest area on Route 172
- Takeoff strip for scale-model airplanes
- etc

12.4 EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE FACILITIES

The main hotels in Chicoutimi have facilities for hosting a variety of different types of events, including conventions and conferences.

The Agriculture Pavilion and Georges Vézina Centre are used for large events such as the Agricultural Exhibition and the Horticultural Show. The Chicoutimi CEGEP, the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi and various community centres also have facilities for hosting events. Open-air exhibitions are often held at the Vieille Pulperie, a local historical site.

Twenty-eight conventions, attracting some 5,000 participants, were held in Chicoutimi in 1984.

The community and in particular the City of Chicoutimi have acquired 15 additional halls, with capacity ranging from 10 to 1,200, now that Place du Congrès has been completed. This new facility is ideal for exhibitions, conventions, conferences, symposia and similar events.

12.5 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The social life of the Chicoutimi community, like that of other communities in Quebec, is extremely active.

Many clubs, associations and social organizations are at the centre of the community's social life: some of the larger ones are the Kiwanis, the Knights of Columbus, the Optimist Club, the Richelieu Club, the Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale and the Cercle des Fermières.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Already published in the same series:

Montreal Urban Community

St Thérèse

Baie Comeau

Downtown Montreal

City of Montreal

East End Montreal

Montreal West Island

City of Laval

Quebec City Metropolitan Area (North Shore)

Sherbrooke

Drummondville

Hull

Gatineau